The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1999 | NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1858. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

The Late Attempt on the Life of the French Emperor.

A Plot Against the Life of the King of Naples.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Defeat of the Mutineers by Sir J. Outram.

Canton to be Attacked Immediately.

Refusal of Yeh to Submit to the Ultimatum.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Bank of England's Rate of Discount Reduced to Four Per Cent.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Lower—Consols 95 1-8@95 1-4.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. MILLER, from Liverpool at about 10 o'clock A. M. of Saturday, the 30th ult., arrived at Halifax at 7½ o'clock A. M. of Sunday, the 14th inst.

Among her passengers are his Excellency the Hon. the Earl of MULGRAVE, the newly-appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, his family and suite.

The *Niagara* experienced heavy weather during the whole passage.

She reports passing on the 30th the American ships *Henry Clay* and *Ann Hooper*, and the bark *Statesman*, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound for Liverpool. She passed the steamship *Africa*, from New-York, Jan. 20, off Holyhead, at 8 o'clock P. M. of the 30th; on the 31st she passed the American ship *Resources*, off Kinsale.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, from New-York Jan. 16, arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock P.M. of the 28th.

The propeller *New-York*, also from New-York Jan. 14, arrived at Greenock on the afternoon of the 28th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament would assemble on the 4th of February. Lord PALMERSTON had, as usual, issued a circular soliciting the early attendance of the supporters of the Government, as affairs of considerable importance would come under discussion.

A numerous deputation had waited on Lord PALMERSTON to urge the immediate abolition of the Church rates. They met with such lukewarm encouragement that they adopted an indignant resolution, and pledged themselves to press forward an independent bill on the subject.

Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia had been invested with the order of the Garter.

The *Leviathan* had been pushed twenty-five feet off the ends of the launching ways, and her cradles were being removed. She had over 17 feet of water under her, and it was expected that she would float on the 30th or 31st.

A resolution pending before the General Court of Directors of the East India Company, deprecating the proposed change in the government of India, was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that the Indian Bill will not be nearly so sweeping as is generally believed, and as was at first intended. Ministers will consent to modifications in the measure, in its passage through Parliament, and that it will not pass this year. If not withdrawn, it will be shelved at the end of the session.

Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India.

The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount on the 28th to four per cent. The reduction had little or no effect on the money market or stock exchange.

The London *Times* remarks on the subject that there is a prospect that the tendency for a considerable period may be towards increased ease in the money market. For the last week or two the applications at the Bank for discount have almost entirely ceased. They are still likely to be of a very moderate character since the minimum rate in the open market has for some days not been higher than three per cent., while in the Stock Exchange the supply is abundant at two.

The interest on deposits allowed by the discount houses has been reduced to 2½ per cent.

The *Daily News* says that some persons are disposed to look for a further reduction in the Bank minimum.

INDIA.

The correspondence from Calcutta to Dec. 24 adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic dispatches which anticipated the mail.

The *Times* correspondent gives a circumstantial account of the Windham affair, but the facts do not differ from those already before the public. The scenes after WINDHAM's defeat are said to have been fearful. The Hospitals were crowded to suffocation. The enemy directed their fire spirally upon them, and it was not till Sir COLIN CAMPBELL returned, and with a dozen haughty words brought every man to his place, that order was restored.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

LONDON, Friday Night.

The Government has received a telegram from Malta, announcing the arrival of the Bombay Mail of January at Suez. The news is of little importance. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was at Cawnpore at last advices, but he was expected shortly to move westward with a powerful force.

Sir JAMES OUTRAM, at Alumbagh, attacked and defeated the enemy on the 22d of December, and captured four guns. He sustained but trifling loss. Gen. ROBERTS is appointed to the command of a full force in Rajahpootana, which is assembling at Deesa, and will march on to Mussarabad.

No fresh disturbances have occurred in any part of the Deccan or Central India.

The Punjab is tranquil.

CHINA.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Canton River under date of Dec. 16, says that YEH has returned an insolent answer to the ultimatum of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and that the two forces would in a few days attack Canton. Lord ELGIN's demand was of the most temperate character. He asked for no more than that the treaty should be carried out; that Canton should be put upon the same footing as the other treaty ports—its gates open to commerce; that compensation be given for the damage to British merchants; and that the occupation of the Island of Honan be acquiesced in, as a material guarantee, until all matters are settled.

A letter from Hong-Kong says that YEH's answer to Lord ELGIN is couched in a sarcastic vein. He tells his lordship that the question of the treatment of strangers at Canton has been settled by a decree of the Emperor; that Sir GEORGE BONHAM was made a baronet for respecting that decree; and recommends Lord ELGIN to follow his example; and, as for compensation YEH, had demanded of the British Government for losses suffered by China.

A few days before this answer was received, Mr. REED, the American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city, and YEH replied that he would meet him outside of the city, but that no barbarian should set foot within the limits of Canton.

The Paris *Pays* publishes accounts from Cochin China dated Tonquin, 15th November.

The persecution of the Christians continued with unparalleled violence.

The country was in a state of the greatest confusion.

FRANCE.

The army of the line is to be divided into five great commands, to be confided to Marshals CASTELLANE, BOSQUET, PELISSIER, CANROBERT and VAILLANT; with their head-quarters at Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Toulouse and Tours.

Addresses from some of the regiments to the Emperor, are worded in such strong language as to attract much attention. The Zouaves almost regretted that they had no opportunity to manifest their zeal in a striking manner; and the address of the Eighty-second Regiment contains the following sentence:

"And if your Majesty wants soldiers to reach these men, even in their haunts, we humbly pray you to designate the Eighty-second Regiment as part of the advanced guard of this army."

Addresses from other regiments appear to have been worded still stronger, for the *Moniteur* has omitted some of the paragraphs.

It is stated that ORSINI was at Stuttgardt when the Emperor was there last year, but that he and two or three other Italians were expelled.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree announcing the intention of the Government to put down all religious controversy in the French Press.

A Brussels paper affirms that the French Foreign Minister had addressed a note to the British, Belgian, Swiss, and Sardinian Governments, demanding certain measures which may prevent renewed attempts at assassination.

LATEST.

The correspondence of the *Times* reports that no further measures of repression will be directed against the Press.

Addresses from the Army continue to appear in the *Moniteur*. Many call violently for leave to pursue the conspirators to their haunts.

ITALY.

A dispatch from Naples announces the death of Signor LABLACHE, at that place, on the 23d January.

A plot against the life of the King of Naples had been discovered. Ten persons, all Frenchmen, are said to have been landed at Naples to carry out the design.

A conspiracy had also been discovered at Ascoli. Its design was unknown.

It was stated that the ROTHSCHILDS were negotiating a loan for the Papal Government.

An insurrectionary movement at Rome was said to have been planned for the 15th of January, but the Police frustrated it.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna journal says that the National Bank contains a greater amount of specie, by 3,000,000 florins, than ever before.

Austria consents that the act of the Riveraine States, relative to the free navigation of the Danube, shall be submitted to the Paris Conference.

DENMARK.

A new project from Denmark, having for its object to place the Duchies in an exceptional position in the Danish Monarchy, has been taken to Frankfort, but the members of the Diet declared against it as insufficient.

RUSSIA.

It is said that Russia intends to restore all the marine stations on the Circassian coast, but on a new system, which will evade the treaty of Paris. A new Sebastopol is also in contemplation.

TURKEY.

It was ascertained that the British Government had agreed to pay pecuniary indemnity to the Porte for their occupation of the Island of Perim—the amount to be fixed amicably between the two powers, without the intervention of any other.

Serious disturbances were said to have broken out in Bosnia, and a force of 3,000 men had been sent to suppress them.

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Saturday—A. M.

FINANCIAL.

The *Times* City Article says:

The funds are moderately steady to-day, but the market is without animation, and manifestations encouraged in French official and military quarters would probably have led to further depression, but for the investments on the part of bankers and others, who in the present state of the Discount market are unable to employ their money, except in Government Stocks or Exchange Bills.

In the Stock Exchange, loans are obtainable at from 1½@2 per cent., and in the Discount Market, exceptional transactions have taken place below 3 per cent.

The London and country banks have to-day decided to take in no fresh deposits at a lighter rate than 2 per cent. The Union Bank has also reduced its allowance to 2½ per cent.

Nearly £90,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day. In foreign exchanges this afternoon rates remain about the same as at the last post.

The *Daily News* City Article says:

This has been a dull day in the Stock Exchange. The funds experienced very little variation, and closed the same as yesterday, but the share market, especially for British railways, was weaker. In the Stock Exchange it was scarcely possible to lend money on Government securities at any rate, however low.

INDIA HOUSE DISPATCH.

The following dispatch was received last night:

BOMBAY, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Sir J. OUTRAM defeated the rebels near Alumbagh, on Dec. 22, and took four guns. His own loss was trifling.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, on Dec. 12, advanced towards Ferukabad, and intended to proceed thence to Agra.

Col. SEATON's column reoccupied Mynpoore on the 27th of December, after defeating the rebels and taking six guns.

Brigadier-General CHAMBERLAIN proceeds with a column to Rohilcund, and afterwards joins Sir COLIN at Agra.

The Decca mutineers had entered the Assam country, and Her Majesty's Fifty-fourth Foot were in pursuit of them.

The conduct of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry had excited suspicion.

The population of Indore have been disarmed, and tranquility restored.

The Punjaub and Scinde were all quiet, but strong suspicions were entertained of KHOLAPOOR RAJAH's movements.

New depredations by the Khandouh rebels have been reported, and the Peinth and Hassic rebels have been severely handled.

A grand entertainment has been given by the native gentlemen of Bombay to all the European troops in the garrison at that place.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains a leading article on the unanimous expression of horror which has been elicited, not only from all parties of France, and every class of the population, but from foreign ports and nations, and claims the congratulations which the Emperor has received as proofs of affection for the imperial family and dynasty, as well as for their majesties generally.

AUSTRALIA.

The mail steamer has arrived at Suez with advices from Melbourne to Dec. 16, and Sydney Dec. 11. Trade at Melbourne had continued very dull. Several failures are reported. There was little gold leaving for England.

The Bishop of Calcutta died on the 3d of January.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter of congratulation to NAPOLEON.

Arrival of the North Star.

The steamship *North Star*, from Southampton on the 27th of January, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

The *North Star* brings London papers of the 27th ult., being one day later than those received by any previous arrival.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says "There is disunion in the cabinet on the subject of the proposed 'repressive measures.' People even speak of a 'ministerial crisis.' But the expressions used in regard to the difficulty, whatever it may be, which has arisen in the *entourage* of the Tuileries, only prove the poverty of language. There is no such thing as a 'cabinet,' in France, and there can be no ministerial crisis in the sense understood in countries where ministers are responsible to the nations."

The London *Star* of the 29th says of the *Leviathan*, "Although the vessel may now be said to be off the rails, it is intended to push her a few feet farther this morning, and then leave the Spring tides to float her; which is confidently expected to take place on Saturday afternoon next."

Important Meeting of the New-York and Erie Stockholders in London.

The English Bond and Stockholders in the New-York and Erie Railroad met at the London Tavern on the 26th ult., to be introduced to Mr. C. MORAN, the new President of the Company, who had just arrived in England with the object of raising the additional capital required for completing the line, and for developing its resources.

Mr. CAMPBELL, the Chairman of the Committee, who presided, in introducing Mr. MORAN, said that he had great pleasure in assuring the meeting, and all who were interested in the Company, that they possessed in their present President that great element in the success of all railroad corporations, the undivided energies and personal superintendence of an experienced man of business. Mr. MORAN was a thorough railway reformer, who, since his acceptance of office last July, had, amongst other reforms, abolished the free pass system, and had increased the rate of fares and freights wherever it could be done without prejudice to the interests of the Company, and had, by reducing salaries, effected a considerable saving in the expenses, and had also entered into negotiations with other railways with which they were connected to introduce similar reforms. Mr. MORAN was also prepared to introduce into their railway, and so far as he could into the railway system of America generally, some of those reforms which had worked so well in this country, and had so materially ameliorated our railway system. In the first place he was willing to establish the practice of half-yearly meetings; secondly, that auditors should be appointed, in order that the accounts should be regularly inspected, audited, and examined on behalf of the shareholders. [Hear.] And he was also willing that the whole money expenditure, and any increase of capital or addition to the bonded debt, should emanate from the proprietors and be subject to their approval. The meeting might judge of the importance of these changes when he told them that scarcely in any railway in the United States had the shareholders possessed any voice in the management of their affairs. [Hear, hear.] They had periodical meetings, it was true, but they were merely convened for the election of officers, and the transaction of formal business. It was subsequent to those meetings that the Directors usually issued their reports; and they did so without calling the shareholders together to adopt or to reject them. Hitherto railway shareholders in the States had had no voice in the appropriation of the funds or the management of the Company, and it was in a great measure owing to this circumstance that so many of these corporations in that country had failed as a source of profit to those who invested their money in them. This explanation would enable them to judge of the importance of the reforms Mr. MORAN was about to inaugurate. After some further remarks on the object of Mr. MORAN's visit and the prospects of the New York and Erie Railroad, Mr. CAMPBELL introduced the President.

Mr. MORAN, after remarking that he had the disadvantage of appearing before them a perfect stranger, said that the complaint of mismanagement advanced against American railroads was consequent upon a defect which obtained also very much in the railways of this country, that was the having to act through an agent who did not feel practically and directly the weight of the opinion of the shareholders. The railroads of the United States had so far exceeded the results anticipated by their originators, that they had become over sanguine, and had stopped at nothing in the shape of expense in extending them. That was the great source of the difficulty and embarrassment that had been felt, and he believed in many cases in England it was the same. After describing the circumstances under which the scheme had originated, the difficulties it had to meet, and the various financial arrangements it had entered into for overcoming them—the error fallen into by the old company in not commencing the line at Piermont immediately opposite New-York, but twenty miles higher up the Hudson, where the water was shallow, which had necessitated the making of a pier a mile long at a great expense, he referred to the advantages which would result from the terminus which the new company had commenced immediately opposite Piermont, from whence the old company ought to have started, which, the moment it was completed, would form its central point, and, from the great facilities they would afford, bring a large accession of traffic to the line. There would also be a considerable traffic in coal, iron and timber from the pier—so that what had promised to be a total loss would in the end turn out to be worth what it had cost. The cause of their embarrassment was, that having reorganized the concern with a subscription of $5,000,000, they had entered into an expenditure of $36,000,000, and it was easy to understand that a corporation having to borrow from day to day must be affected in its credit according as money was dear or cheap. This circumstance had for five years made them the butt of the bears of New-York, with whom were associated those cautious individuals who would not invest in anything so new as a railway. The consequence was that when the crisis occurred their stock went down considerably. This was a line that had no reason to fear competition. No doubt too many railways had been constructed in the States, and that the competition consequent thereon in a country where the population was not dense tended to keep down profits; but it was not so with their lines that ran from the Western States direct to the Atlantic. Of these there were four, constituting, perhaps, the most complete railroad monopoly that existed in the States. There was the New-York Central, but that was, at its terminus, 150 miles from New-York City, and could not, therefore, compete with them for the New-York traffic. Then there was the Hudson River line, which passed through a more densely peopled district than their own, but had not the same elements of success, their act of incorporation limiting them to a charge of two cents per mile, while the New-York and Erie, which had no such limit, charged three; besides which they had to contend with the burden of an enormous capital, which prevented their purchasing the equipment for the heavy goods to traffic upon which this Company most relied. The others were the Pennsylvania Central, a good line, reaching to Pittsburg, and the Baltimore and Ohio, south of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Central was the best line, no doubt, for passing to the Alleghany mountains; but it had the disadvantage of 96 grades to one mile, against 65 on the New-York and Erie. Any person conversant with railways would at once see the great disadvantages of 96 and 110, as was the case in the Baltimore line, against 65, in the conveyance of heavy goods traffic. Besides, these great lines were so distant that, except to a traffic that commenced 500 miles from the Atlantic, practically they did not compete at all. Then their line bordered the State of Pennsylvania, giving a ready access for the coal and iron of that district to New-York; and, in addition, every ton of goods brought over the New-York Central must pass over the New-York and Erie ere it could reach the port. After sketching the geographical position of the line in reference to the great streams of water communication—the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and the Alleghany—which he said would all become feeders to it in bringing down to it the produce of the West on its way to New-York City, and other advantages which it possessed, he repeated that their difficulty had arisen from the inadequate capital with which they commenced—$3,000,000 was all that the shareholders had contributed, though the present share capital amounted to $11,000,000. The capital had been increased to $10,000,000 by issuing shares in payment of contracts for iron, equipment and other things necessary to carry on the traffic. He was happy to say that this had not been done at so great a sacrifice as many would suppose, under the circumstances, must be incurred, the shares having been taken up, upon the rate of ninety cents per dollar. The large funded debt for which they were liable had been raised on terms equally favorable, and would not be felt as any serious burden. All that was requisite to make the line successful and to bring a good return for the money invested was intelligence, activity and economy in the management. [Hear, hear.] In the scheme they had presented to the public for raising the money necessary for extricating the company from its difficulties, they believed the interests of the stockholders and bondholders of all classes had been considered. The bonded debt was large, and it was important to both the bonded creditors and the unbonded that no further sacrifice should be made. There were 12,000,000 of unsecured bonds issued, and 12,000,000 of mortgaged bonds. Of the former 1,400,000 had been purchased by the sinking fund, leaving the debt at 10,600,000. To the holders of these ten and a half millions of bonds, which were claims against the company, subject to all the fluctuations of greater or less prosperity, and all errors of management, they would, he thought, be offering a very valuable privilege in giving them the security of mortgage bonds, and placing them in the position of other mortgagees. It might be objected that the unsecured bondholders had not anticipated that another series of bonds would be placed before their claims. But that was no fault of the managers. The blame rested with the bondholders themselves, for when they purchased the bonds, knowing that they were secured bonds, they should have satisfied themselves of the conditions upon which they advanced the money, and that no new mortgage debt could be contracted. The law did not recognize ignorance as a plea unless there had been misrepresentation. There was, however ample traffic to pay the interest upon every class of bonds, together with those which were about to be created. The scheme laid before the proprietors would raise $2,000,000, and extinguish $2,000,000 in bonds, and what was more important, would entirely extinguish the floating debt, which had always operated to the prejudice of the Company, while it would enable them to complete the works and the terminus opposite New-York. It might not be sufficient for the erection of all the buildings necessary to accommodate the traffic in addition, but it would give them what they much needed, the terminus, and to develop the resources of the line. He had no doubt that the unsecured bonds, which were now standing at 10c.@50c. the dollar, would, if this arrangement were confirmed, take a jump, in a few days, of 15c.@20c., so that it would benefit the holders of those bonds as well as the Company generally.

Some conversation ensued after Mr. MORAN had finished speaking, and the following resolutions were then proposed and adopted:

"That this meeting having heard the statement made by CHARLES MORAN, Esq., President of the New-York and Erie Railroad, desire to impress on their fellow bondholders the importance of cooperating with that gentleman in his efforts to extricate the line from its present temporary difficulties; and that with this view it is of the utmost importance that all bondholders join in subscribing to the new loan proposed to be raised by the Company.

"It is agreed that all persons subscribing to the 4th mortgage shall be allowed to subscribe at par to a 5th mortgage a sum equal to half their subscriptions to the 4th mortgage, and that such subscriptions be received entirely in unsecured bonds.

"It is further understood that the 5th mortgage is not to exceed $5,000,000 in the whole, of which $1,000,000 are to be reserved for the future wants of the company, and paid in cash, or its equivalent.

"That with a view of attaining the above result, parties are earnestly recommended to send in their subscriptions to the Committee within the next ten days, so as to enable Mr. MORAN, before his departure, to make the necessary financial arrangements for the estimate of the company.

"That subscribers to the new or fourth mortgage loan shall have precedence in the order of their application."

Thanks were then voted to Mr. MORAN for his able exposition of the present state and future prospects of the New-York and Erie Railway Company, and the usual compliment to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

The Presents to the Princess Royal.

From the London Times.

Yesterday afternoon the representatives of the public were admitted to Buckingham Palace to see the magnificent collection of bridal gifts which have been presented to the Princess Royal by every member of the royal family, by most of the illustrious guests who have lately honored Her Majesty with a visit, and by some of the chief personages of the illustrious house with which she is now so happily connected.

The exhibition of wedding gifts on these occasions is generally made with some display of taste and skill in the combination of colors and general effect, so as at least to exhibit the objects fairly, if not to see them off to advantage. Under such circumstances, and with proper management, such displays are often very attractive; and with the intense interest which attaches to all relating to the Princess Royal, it would not be easy to render gifts to her other than deeply interesting. If anything, however, could have detracted from the effect, and even interest, of these magnificent *cadeaux* it was the manner in which the functionaries connected with the Palace displayed them. We do not speak of the style in which they were put together on a table in the small billiard-room. It is quite possible that the arrangement might be a matter of taste; but it surprised us to find that many of the presents were left without anything to indicate the quarter whence they came, and the only information beyond the name of the person who gave it, which it was in any case possible to obtain was the cost price of almost every article exhibited, and whether it was silver gilt, or only gilt on "metal." This ungracious knowledge, which is generally kept so carefully in the background when gifts are in the question, was, as we have said, almost the only kind obtainable beyond the actual sight of the anonymous articles to which it related. One functionary, however, possessed not even this limited information, though he knew the things "was very valuable as he was put there to prevent them being stolen." Most of the articles, however, were ticketed with the name of the illustrious individual from whom they came, so that a catalogue *raisonnée* could be formed which we append, only as a general rule withholding the price list. The most conspicuous among the brilliant mass was the present of the King and Queen of Prussia—a lofty open coronet of diamonds, the design of which, with its spires of brilliants and open shell work between, is probably one of the most chaste and graceful that has ever been executed. Equal with this are those given by Her Majesty. The first is a broad diamond necklace, with a treble row of the most brilliant drops and long pointed terminals, which match the light tracery of the coronet. The second gift from the Royal mother consists of three massive brooches, somewhat in the style and size of the Scotch plaid brooch, but which, instead of having an open circlet in the middle, are in each case filled with a noble pearl of the very largest size and purity of color. The Prince Consort gives a superb bracelet of brilliants and emeralds, which is beautiful both in design and execution, and is altogether a most costly present. This has additional interest in the eyes of visitors from its being one of the bracelets which the young bride wore at the Royal Chapel on Monday last. That which she wore on the left arm was also a diamond and emerald bracelet, presented by the gentlemen of the Royal Household, but which, though a splendid present, and probably equal in value to the Prince's, is much inferior to it in design, and still more so in the manner in which it is set.

The gift of the Prince of Wales is in rich beauty of effect far superior to them all. It is a suite of ear-rings, brooch, and necklace of opals and diamonds; but the opals, in play of color and irridescence, are superior to any we have yet seen, and the design of the settings is quite in keeping with the exquisite beauty of the stones they inclose. As we have said, in magnificent, and at the same time chaste effect, this gift surpasses all. But the present of the bridegroom is perhaps the most costly, though in appearance the most simple of any. It is a necklace of pearls, and our readers may easily judge of their value when we say that the necklace, though full-sized, only requires 36 to complete the entire circle, which graduates in size from the centre, tapering less and less in size of jewels as it approaches each end. The three centre pearls in this superb circlet are said to be of great value. The Queen gives a third present of three silver candelabra, which form the most regal looking group in silver we have ever seen. The centre piece springs from an elaborate base, and is surrounded by large groups of figures exquisitely chased in full relief. This supports between 20 and 30 branches, and is four feet high. The two others are to match the centre, and are equally elaborate and almost equally massive and lofty. There was no ticket to indicate whom this was given to, one of the authorities stating most positively that it was a present from the Queen to the bridegroom, while another asserted that it was presented to the bridegroom's father. As, however, the former statement seemed infinitely more probable, we must believe it to be the correct one. The Princess of Prussia gives a truly regal gift of a stomacher brooch of brilliants. The stones in this superb ornament are large and of the purest water, and the setting and design are exquisite. The Princess ALICE gives a small, but beautifully formed brooch of pearls; and the Princesses HELENA, LOUISA, VICTORIA give each a massive stud brooch or button, similar in shape to those in diamond and pearl of the Queen's gifts, which we have already mentioned. These brooches are of massive gold, ornamented with pearls and emeralds, pearls and rubies, and pearls and sapphires. The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE gives a noble bracelet of diamonds and opals, and the Princess MARY her portrait in massive gold frame and stand. One of the most beautiful of all, however, is the gift of the bride's royal father-in-law, the Prince of Prussia. It is a magnificent necklace, with pendants of exquisite design. It is composed of pure brilliants and turquoises, and is called, from the size, rarity, and value of the latter gems, the turquoise necklace. The bride's grandmother, the venerable Duchess of KENT, gives a most magnificent and useful present. It is a large and most costly dressing-case, containing sufficient articles to fit out the toilet tables of a dozen ladies of quality, and all of which are of massive silver gilt enriched with bright red coral. The simplicity and exquisite beauty of the designs for these things are not to be surpassed. Next, probably, to this in costliness, though infinitely reduced in regard to size, is the gift of the MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH, which is one of the most fairy-like opera-glasses ever used by lady. The design is elaborate—arabesques of gold on white enamel, with a double border and enrichment of diamonds. In a little card-box, with a delicate fringe left out to show the pattern, is the gift of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. It is a Brussels lace dress made expressly for the young bride, and our readers will be best able to judge of its exquisite beauty and carefully elaborated workmanship when we state that it is valued at no less than 50,000f., or £2,000 sterling. The Duchess of Saxe-Weimar gives a magnificent bracelet of rubies, diamonds and emeralds, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg gave plain gold bracelets with enamel miniatures of the givers on each. Conspicuous among the piles of jewelry and plate is a characteristic gift, a large edition of the sacred volume—a Bible, bound in the most costly and gorgeous style. On the fly-leaf is inscribed:

"The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, on the occasion of her marriage, with sincere prayers to Almighty God for her happiness in time and eternity.

SHAFTESBURY,
January, 1858. President."

There is also a writing-desk to match the dressing-case, and in which the contents are equally valuable and chaste. This is the gift of the Duchess of BUCCLEUCH. The Marchioness of BREADALBANE gives a toilet hand-mirror, with the frame of massive gold set with pearls, and the handle composed entirely of one brilliant cairngorm. Other things are there, too, which were rich and costly in the extreme, but none of them were ticketed, nor was it possible to ascertain from whom or whence they came. Of the little presents from the schools at Balmoral—the gifts of embroidery and Berlin work—the thousand nameless little tokens of affectionate remembrance which the young bride has received from all parts—not one was shown. The bad taste of such an exclusion needs no comment. It was, however, stated that all, even of what was costly, had not been displayed. This may very likely be the case, and may thus account for the absence of any gifts from some of the late Royal guests.

Burning of the American Ship New-England at Sea—Loss of Life.

From the [illegible] Examiner.

On Sunday morning the bark *Cora Linn* arrived at Liverpool from St. John's, New-Brunswick, having on board the commander, officers and crew of the ship *New-England*, destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. The *New-England* was commanded by Captain PERKINS, and was bound from New-York to Glasgow, with a crew of 18 men, including officers. The chief officer states that the ship left New-York on Christmas Day, and encountered a succession of gales which caused the vessel to leak. On the 8th of January, she encountered a tremendous hurricane, and had seven feet of water in the hold. On the 9th, the officers of the doomed ship commenced throwing the cargo overboard. The chief officer thus reports the calamity: "The cargo stowed in the passengers' galley, in the forward house on deck, consisted of 25 barrels of coal oil or 'naphtha.' Succeeded in getting it nearly all out, when, about 10 A. M., and in an instant, a loud report like that of a cannon was heard, and an explosion took place. In an instant the ship was enveloped in flames from the main hatch forward. The naphtha exploded, ran in liquid fire fore and aft the vessel, floating on the surface of the water on deck, washing over the spars and bulwarks, with the motion of the ship. The most fearful cries were heard all over the ship, five of the crew being on fire and burnt. In a few minutes got the force-pumps working, and tried to put the fire out and save the ship, but the hose was burnt, and the men driven from the pump by flames, (the wind being aft,) and forced to seek refuge in the foretop. The spare spars on deck, the water-casks, the forward house and forecastle, and the bulwarks on both sides burnt with great rapidity. The maintopmast staysail now caught fire, and burnt off the main and maintopmast stays. In about 20 minutes the foremast fell, and went over the starboard side, and in its fall brought down the maintopgallantmast, the sails having been previously burnt away. The bark *Cora Linn* bore down as fast as possible to the ship, and dispatched a boat to our relief in charge of the second officer. Finding it impossible to save the ship, and half of the crew being burnt, cut away the boats. Launched one, and the second officer and three others got into her; this boat got under the counter, the ship falling on her, and nearly swamped it, but they succeeded in bailing her out. Those remaining on the burning wreck now launched the life-boat with good success. The ship had now come up to the wind and began to pitch to the sea, which was heavy, and the main and maintopmast stays being destroyed the mainmast threatened to fall over the stern every minute. No time was to be lost; all hands remaining on board sprang for the boat, and jumped from the ship. Some missing their mark fell overboard, and were dragged into the boat. One man was severely injured on the head, being caught between the ship's side and the boat. Having now abandoned the ship to her fate, and all hands being in the boats, pulled away for the bark, and deposited the crew on board of her in safety, where they received a hearty welcome from her noble captain, her officers and crew, and every attention was paid to the wants of the sufferers. During the time the ship was burning JOHN TAYLOR, seaman, was on the house where the naphtha was stowed; he rushed on deck, all in flames, the skin of his face all burnt off. He either fell or threw himself in the water on deck, and the liquid fire washed over him. He was dragged aft, and bucket after bucket of water thrown over him; still he continued to burn. His arms were burnt to a crisp, and his body from head to foot one black mass. He was taken on board the bark, (after falling overboard,) where he lingered until the next night, unconscious of pain, when death relieved him." Five other men, who were seriously burnt and injured, had been placed under medical treatment at Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool Cotton Market reports the sales of the week 65,000 bales, of which 11,500 were on speculation and 2,500 for export. The advices from the United States per *Niagara* caused an advance early in the week of ⅛d. per lb, in the current qualities of American.

The market closed steady, and rather buoyant on Friday, with sales of 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¼d.	Middling Mobile	6¾d.
Middling Orleans	6 13-16d.	Fair Uplands	7d.
Fair Mobile	7⅛d.	Middling Uplands	6 13-16d.

The stock was estimated at 360,000 bales, of which 106,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are favorable. There were more buyers than sellers, the latter being very firm in their demands.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote FLOUR unsalable and quotations entirely nominal: Western Canal, 22s.@23s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s. 6d.@24s.; Ohio 27s.@28s. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d. since Tuesday—Red Western 5s. 9d.@6s. and fine samples, which are scarce, 7s.; White 7s.@7s. 6d., and 7s. 9d. for best quality. CORN quiet, but steady; mixed and yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; white 36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote BEEF quiet but steady. PORK quiet but steady. BACON firm, with more inquiry for American. LARD steady at 52s.@54s. 6d. for choice. TALLOW firm at 55s. for Butchers' Association.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* and others quote ASHES quiet at 32s.@33s. for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR dull and 6d. lower. MOLASSES firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull and quotations barely maintained. TEA slightly advanced. ROSIN steady at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common, and 12s.@16s. for fine. QUERCITRON BARK quiet; Philadelphia, 9s.; Baltimore, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. COD OIL, £38. SPERM OIL, £82. SEAL OIL dull, but prices unchanged. LINSEED OIL dull at 29s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 37s. on the spot, and 35s.@37s. to arrive.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London market was decidedly easier. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. Consols closed on Friday at 95⅛@95¼ for money and account. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £962,000. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 1⅜d.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote WHEAT dull; White, 46s.@49s. FLOUR, 21s.@26s. IRON firm, at £6 5s.@£6 10s. for both rails and bars. SUGAR dull, and 6d.@10d. lower. COFFEE quiet; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. COPPER advanced 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 36s. LINSEED CAKE in good demand; Boston, in bags, £10; New-York, in barrels, £10 10s. FISH OILS quiet. SPERM OIL, £80. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 28s. 6d.@29s. RICE steady. SALTPETRE declined 6d. TEA slow of sale, but prices unchanged; Congou, 1s. 1½d. ENGLISH TIN advanced 5s.; blocks, 118s.; bar, 119s. TALLOW unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report buyers of Pennsylvania 5s at 77¾; Pennsylvania Bonds, 1877, 81¾, ex dividend; Virginia 5s of 1888 offered at 88, and Panama Railroad Bonds of 1859 at 92.

Messrs. BELL & SON report the market buoyant, with an upward demand, and more buyers than sellers.

United States 6s, 1867-8	102 @104
United States Bonds, 1868	102 @104
Maryland 5s, Bonds	90 @ 92
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	100 @102
Alabama 5s, Bonds	78
Kentucky 6s, 1880 and '72	90 @ 92
Pennsylvania 5s, ex dividend	73 @ 75
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877, ex dividend	80½ @ 81½
New-York Central 6s	81 @ 83
Virginia 5s, 1888	81 @ 83
Illinois Central Shares	[illegible] per ct. dis.
Illinois Central Bonds, 1875	82 @ 84
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	84 @ 86
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	87 @ 89
Michigan Shares	45 @ 50
New-York Central Shares	74 @ 76
New-York Central 6s	83 @ 85
New-York Central 7s	91 @ 93
Erie Railroad Stock	20 @ 22
Erie Railroad 3d Mortgage Bonds	73 @ 75
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertible	40 @ 42
Erie Railroad Sinking Fund	45 @ 50
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	86 @ 88

The London papers report an active business on the 26th in Erie Railroad stock, at 21½@22¼; Illinois Central shares quiet, at 4½@4 discount; Illinois Central Sevens, Freeland, 87@88¼; ditto Bonds of 1875, 84; Erie 3d mortgage, 73¼.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sunday, Feb. 14.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool, sailed from this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Boston.

The weather is clear, with a light S. W. wind.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$1,348,507 in Treasure.

Discovery of an Alleged Fillibustering Expedition Against Peru.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM UTAH.

The Saints Assuming a More Pacific Tone.

Interesting Political News from California.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

News from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and the West Indies.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., commanding, left Aspinwall Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

She brings the California mails of Jan. 20, $1,348,507 in treasure, on freight, and 319 passengers.

The *Star of the West* left at Aspinwall H. B. M. ship-of-the-line *Brunswick*, and the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Commander C. H. A. H. KENNEDY; brig *Romance*, with coals to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, just arrived.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship *Golden Age*, J. T. WATKINS commanding, left San Francisco at 1 o'clock P. M. Jan. 20, and arrived at Panama Feb. 2, at 10 P. M. The *Golden Age* brought down 286 passengers, and treasure as follows, viz:

For New-York	$1,[illegible]
For Europe	[illegible]
For Panama	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The following is the specie list of the *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$408,[illegible]	James Hunter & Co.	[illegible]
Order	147,[illegible]	J. T. Weir	[illegible]
Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bank	73,000	J. G. Parker & Son	[illegible]
Freeman & Co.	67,000	J. A. McGaw	[illegible]
James Patrick	[illegible]	H. Whitwell	[illegible]
E. Kelly & Co.	37,400	D. P. Rhoades	[illegible]
Wm. Hoge & Co.	32,000	P. W. Turney	[illegible]
Flint, Peabody & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	[illegible]	H. E. Giffin	[illegible]
Peter Naylor	20,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	[illegible]	H. Harris & Co.	[illegible]
Sholle & Bros.	17,2[illegible]	J. H. Coghill	[illegible]
Ross, Falconer & Co.	13,4[illegible]	J. T. & W. H. Daly	[illegible]
Treadwell & Co.	13,[illegible]	FROM ASPINWALL.	
R. Meader & O. Adams	12,[illegible]	J. F. Joy	[illegible]
Wm. Cummings & Son	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conroy & O'Connor	12,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark & Wilbur	11,000	[illegible] Lewis & Bro.	[illegible]
Renard & Co.	[illegible]	Order	[illegible]
F. Nickerson & Co.	10,[illegible]	D. Hendley	[illegible]
Janson, Bond & Co.	[illegible]	Trevor & Colgate	[illegible]
Baker & Morrill	8,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. B. [illegible]	[illegible]	J. Averzano	[illegible]
G. W. Schenkberg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. B. Newton & Co.	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Einstein & Bro.	6,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frank Baker	6,0[illegible]	J. W. Carrington	[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	5,4[illegible]		
J. H. Browning	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

The United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieutenant Commanding J. J. ALMY, left Aspinwall on the [illegible] of February, for the Island of Old Providence, and San Juan del Norte, having on board C. J. FOX, Esq., United States Consul at Aspinwall, to investigate the cases of some American vessels which had been shipwrecked upon that island, in which it had been alleged that injustice and maltreatment had been inflicted upon the Captains and crews of said vessels by the authorities of the island.

We are indebted to Mr. E. H. MITCHELL, purser of the *Star of the West*, for favors, and to the Pacific Express of WELLS, FARGO & CO., and FREEMAN & Co., and the Alta Express Co., for files of papers.

NEW-GRANADA.

Probable Rejection of the Cass-Herran Treaty—Suppression of Revolutionary Disturbances—The Fillibustering Expedition to Peru a Humbug—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

The half-monthly mail from Bogota, brought by the British steamer from Santa Martha and Carthagena, having failed again, we have no late news from that capital, and consequently I can give you but little further information in regard to the prospects of the Cass-Herran treaty than that I have already communicated to your readers. One thing has become certain, however: President OSPINA will not approve the treaty. He has written a letter to a friend in Antioquia, as I have the best reasons for knowing, in which he says that Congress did not authorize him to sign any treaty that should alienate territory, and he considers that it embraces such alienation in the provision to sell the fee simple of 100 acres of land on the island of Taboga to the United States—and secondly, he was only authorized to treat definitely on the claims for damages for the April massacre, whereas the treaty embraces claims of American citizens for many years back. There is, undoubtedly, reason in the last objection, and as the treaty will have to go for approval or rejection to the Congress of Bogota, which assembled day before yesterday. That body will probably hesitate to approve the treaty, as it stands, until some hostile demonstrations are made on the part of the United States; and it is not altogether unlikely that we may be forced to do what we ought to have done in the first place—take possession of the transit route and treat afterward. Still, without the ghost of a chance for foreign aid or sympathy, I am inclined to think that OSPINA will force Congress to accede to its terms.

The revolutionary disturbances at Rio Hacha, in the State of Magdalena, have terminated. The State sent 600 men against the town, and after a fight, in which fifteen of the disaffected were killed, and a few of the Government party were wounded, the former laid down their arms.

A fire broke out in the negro district of this city, called the "Cienega," the scene of the April massacre, on the 24th ult., burning down some thirty or forty of the thatched houses. The loss was about $5,000.

On the 26th a man, named NATHAN P. LOMAN, of New-York, a colored waiter of the California steamship *John L. Stephens*, murdered a Carthagena woman of bad repute, a resident of Panama, named NICOLASA BARRA, by shooting her with a pistol ball in the abdomen. The woman had stepped out from her little shop to purchase something, and when she returned, found a man waiting at her door. Some words passed between them, when a shot was heard. In two or three minutes some neighbors reached the scene, when she was found dead. Immediately after the discharge of the pistol, LOMAN was seen running from that direction, in company with another, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, also a waiter on the same steamer. They were both arrested, but WILLIAMS was subsequently liberated.

The idea that LOMER really contemplated a fillibuster expedition to Peru, [see South American news] I do not entertain. If he made any such arrangement with ECHENIQUE or CASTILLA, it was a pretence to get possession of guano bonds. It is not at all probable that LOMER could have had 400 men enlisted for weeks in New-York for a fillibuster raid, as he says in one of his letters he had, without the authorities or the newspapers having got an inkling of it. I expect it will be found, too, that Com. VANDERBILT never signed the contract to sell him the steamer *Cortes*. LOMER claims to be an American citizen.

The sloop-of-war *Decatur* is here, and has been

...been for nearly eleven months. The John Adams arrived at Valparaiso, on her way to St. Helena and New-York, on the 17th December, after a passage of 42 days. The United States steam-frigate Merrimac, Commodore Long, is expected here within a fortnight, and the Saranac a month later. There is no British war vessel in port. F. W. R.

[illegible]

Movements of War-Ships—General Lamar—Damages to Steamers [illegible]—Railroad Statistics—Killed by an Alligator.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

There is no news from the interior of Nicaragua [illegible] of any particular interest from Greytown. The [illegible] sloop-of-war arrived here on the 31st ultimo, and the British line-of-battle-ship Brunswick next day, both from Greytown. The Brunswick left the United States steam frigate Susquehanna there, as, also, the British [illegible] frigate Leopard. The Brunswick ran on to a rock at the Pearl Keys, about [illegible] miles from Greytown, in getting under way, and was not gotten off until after twenty-three hours. Happily she did not sustain much damage. The Susquehanna started to her assistance.

The United States steamer Fulton left this port this morning at 2 o'clock for Greytown, with dispatches for Captain Sands, of the Susquehanna. She will return immediately. On her way back she will stop at Old Providence, a dependency of New-Granada, to inquire into alleged outrages on American commerce there. Within the last few months, three American schooners, the Vespasian, [illegible] Cole and Sheffield, have gone ashore [illegible] of Old Providence. On the 3d ult. the schooner Cole, nearly a new vessel, from this port, struck on the reef, and was lost. Captain [illegible] complains that the cargo was robbed, [illegible] people, but by the Regidor himself [illegible] for complaining, and treated with the [illegible] indignity. He was even obliged to send off his letter of complaint to Mr. Fox, the United States Consul here, by stealth. The two other [illegible] were also robbed.

It is alleged by some that these occurrences are [illegible] of the fact that when the steamship Northern Light went ashore there, the master came away without paying his bills for assistance, [illegible]. The steamer did not pay her bills at the time because the master considered the amounts demanded exorbitant. But the claimants, or their representative, came up here, an arbitration was held, and a liberal compensation accorded to every one. At any rate, the [illegible] professed to be satisfied. The United States Consul at Aspinwall goes down on the Fulton to institute the necessary inquiries.

General Lamar, who took passage on the Fulton for Greytown, on the 17th ult., from Aspinwall, [illegible] point in the steamer Charles Morgan, manned and officered, as I understand, from the Susquehanna. But notwithstanding the ten days' work on the Morgan by Captain Sands' engineers and carpenters, in getting her repaired and [illegible], she broke down a few miles up the river, and was obliged to return. She, however, started again on the same evening. It is probable the General has reached Managua by this time, although he may be detained at the head of the river [illegible] transportation across the lake.

A gentleman from Greytown, now here, says a line cannot be opened to California, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, in less than four months, even should the quarrels of the different claimants cease at once. He describes the property in river and lake steamers to be even worse than I wrote you it was in my last. The machinery of the only two river boats now remaining is rusted out and broken, one of the lake boats, the Virgin, rendered unserviceable by Anderson's party, and the Costa Ricans have much abused the other, the San Carlos.

The American brig Moselle, from Carthagena to Aspinwall, with cross-ties to the Panama Railroad Company, sprung a leak and was abandoned by her crew a fortnight since, about 100 miles from this port. No lives lost. The American brig H. P. Russell, bound to this port, put into Porto Bello, the other day, with loss of spars and sails.

Mrs. Julia-Dean Hayne was a passenger on the Golden Age, and went to New-Orleans to-day, on the Granada. Capt. Robert H. Pearson, who has commanded Panama and California steamships since 1849, goes to New-York to-day on the Star of the West. During his long command he has obtained high popularity among passengers. He has never met with an accident during his whole nine years' service.

I send you a few railroad statistics, although it is probable your Commercial Editor may have used them a fortnight since:

The balance to credit income account during the three years the road has been in operation, after paying 12 per cent. per year dividend, is $390,112. The number of passengers carried both ways, over the road in 1855 was 29,017; in 1856, 31,327; in 1857, 31,977. Amount of gold in 1855, $31,662,[illegible]; in 1856, gold, $48,340,471; silver $[illegible]; in 1857, gold, $45,[illegible]; silver, $[illegible]; jewelry, $344,490. In tonnage the road shows a rapid increase. In 1855 it carried [illegible] tons; in 1856, 20,100 tons; in 1857, [illegible] tons. These figures evidence a high degree of prosperity in this Company, and excellent management on the part of the officers. The iron bridges of the road have now nearly all been completed, a great part of it ballasted, and the depôts built—so that the expenses of the corporation from this time forward must be much less than in past years, thus leaving much larger dividends. It is possible the passenger receipts may fall off some in 1858, but the freight must increase. The whole income from freight the past year, including gold, silver, mails, etc., is nearly equal to that from passengers. The expenses of the road have only been a little more than 25 per cent. of the receipts.

This morning, while the passenger train was waiting at Patun for the train to Panama to pass, a black baggage-master, by the name of Davis, went into the Chagres River to bathe. He was seized by an alligator, drawn under the water and drowned. This is the second accident of the kind within a short time. F. W. R.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Progress of the Peruvian Revolution—Discovery of an American Filibustering Enterprise Against Peru—Popularity of the New President of Bolivia—Severe Monetary Crisis in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

By the British Mail steamer Bogota, which arrived here on the 31st from Valparaiso and Callao, I received the following letter from a gentleman at Lima, whose position enables him to become well acquainted with all political matters that are transpiring in Peru, and whose judgment in regard to what he writes is not apt to be at fault:

Lima, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

There has been no change in the politics of Peru within the past fortnight. The members of the National Legislature, who were driven out from the Chamber at the point of the bayonet the first part of November, have given up all hope of being able to [illegible] those who belong in the Provinces [illegible] to their homes. And this, notwithstanding that Castilla totally disapproved of the violent action of the military, and the Council of Ministers, who hold the reins of the Government, also pretend to disapprove of this Cromwellian act. While no one believes the country has lost anything by the dispersion of a body that had been three years in session doing nothing, every thinking person will [illegible] of a people to [illegible] quietly assent to, and [illegible] such a situation as was given by Arguedas, and his soldiers, to the squabbles of the national representatives at Lima.

Castilla is still, with his 4,500 men, before Arequipa, where he has been for the last five months, but his force is gradually dwindling away. The rainy season has now commenced, and he cannot possibly remain in his present position another month. Arequipa, and the approaches to it, are strong natural fortifications [illegible], and they have been much strengthened, while Castilla has been lying idle, looking on. If any portion of the besieging party should force its way into the city, it would be overwhelmed by the garrison and the citizens, so great are the facilities for defence. The streets are extremely narrow, the houses forming solid walls on both sides, from which a shower of bullets would rain down upon the assailants. So if he attacks the city he is lost. And if he retires to Puncarpata, without an assault, as it is said he is preparing to do, he is surely lost. If he does not take Arequipa, and I have no idea that he can, the whole country is prepared to declare against him. Several of Castilla's officers, foreseeing the downfall of their chief, have quit his service and returned to Lima. In receiving their resignation, Castilla gives them a very frank certificate of cowardice, but this will not prevent dozens from following their example.

On the 25th of December a fight or skirmish, which lasted five hours, took place between a portion of Castilla's force and the civilians of Arequipa. The former lost some twenty or thirty in killed and wounded, and were then obliged to retire. Under the protection of Vivanco's steam frigate, the Apurimac, Gen. Rivas had organized in the port of Iquique a force of about 800 men, which would be transported to the port of Ilo, and take possession of the departments of Moquegua and Tacna, which are badly defended.

Vivanco has established a foundry at Arequipa, for the casting of cannon, and has already turned out some fine pieces, which he is mounting on the walls. He has only about 1,250 men under his command to oppose his enemy, but these are very enthusiastic, and are supported by the citizens in a most determined manner. A project is on foot to reinforce him from Chili, but it is not probable it will succeed.

We expect every day to hear that the Apurimac has again taken possession of the Chinchas in the name of Vivanco, in which case there will be some more fine speculations in guano. The Chilians made the most of the money at the time Vivanco held the Islands before—but if he gets them again the Yankees will be in on a grand scale. In the meantime Chilian vessels are taking guano from the Lobos, under Vivanco contracts of $16 per ton—about half the usual price—and for this, they pay one-fourth down in cash, one-fourth in munitions of war, and one-half in paper.

From what I have written, you will perceive that the star of Castilla is no longer in the ascendant—but who will succeed him, and at what cost to this poor, distracted country, heaven only knows. Don Domingo Elias is the name that is in most men's mouths—but Don Domingo is a weak man, possessed of but little administrative ability, and would only be set up to be knocked down again on a quickly convenient occasion.

Lima has been under some excitement the past fortnight, in consequence of the discovery of an attempted Yankee filibuster invasion. It appears that Louis Lomer, a Jew slave-trader in Chinese, who has been driving quite a profitable business in that line here during the past three years, made a contract in November, 1856, with Ex-President Echenique and Vivanco, to furnish them with 400 Americans, to aid the former in regaining the Presidency. The correspondence between the parties, embracing twelve to fifteen letters, has been discovered, and Lomer taken and imprisoned in the castle at Callao, to await the decision of the Government. It appears by these documents, which are published in full in the Comercio that Herman Lomer, brother of Louis, was the New-York agent in this speculation. After several postponements of the agreement made between Echenique and the Lomers, in the month of January, 1857, the contract was confirmed, in which Lomer contracted to deliver to Echenique 400 men 5,000 muskets, at $16 dollars each; 1,000 pair horse-pistols at $8 per pair; 500 sabres at $6 each; six tons of powder at $1,000 per ton, and two tons of lead at $400 per ton, moulds, &c., &c. In order to transport these men and munitions, Mr. Lomer made a contract, Jan. 2, 1857, with Cornelius Vanderbilt, to purchase from him, at the price of four hundred thousand dollars, (worth perhaps $80,000,) the California steamer Cortes, the said steamer to be delivered to Lomer, at Panama, when she might be needed. These sums were to be part paid by 10,000 tons guano, at $20 per ton, when Echenique or Vivanco should have charge of the islands. This contract was subsequently transferred to Cyrenius Fitzgerald, (of Garrison & Morgan's Nicaraguan Transit Company,) in an instrument made before the United States Consul at Panama. On the 4th of September, 1857, General Moroti incloses a copy of the power which the Supreme Chief (Revolutionary) of Peru had granted him to make contracts for the sale of guano, with Lomer & Co., in exchange for ships and munitions of war, and advising them to hurry in their arrangements.

In this letter Gen. Moroti advises that the steamer touch in to Rio Janeiro for coal, etc., Oct. 6. Lomer writes to Moroti that he is in error in supposing his steamer is to be bought from the Atlantic States—that it would be impossible to place a steamer in Peru from the Atlantic in the time stipulated, that is, the first part of February, 1858. Besides, he says Osma, the Peruvian Minister at Washington, is very vigilant and watched him too closely for that. The munitions would be sent to Panama by way of Aspinwall, from whence they could be dispatched, without hindrance from the authorities of the Isthmus, as if they were going to California. In this letter Lomer begs very hard that the order may be sent to him, entitling him to 10,000 tons of guano, as his funds had been all expended in the cause, the times were very tight and the expenses to Panama of the men and munitions had to be paid for in cash. He promises to have everything ready at Panama in four months. On the 22d of October, Lomer again writes from New-York that he has enrolled 400 excellent men, that all the munitions of war were ready, and that all he was waiting for was the order for the guano with which to pay the first installment of the expenses. On the 19th of December, 1857, dated on board the steamer Granada, at New-York, Lomer informs General Moroti that everything is ready; that the steamer Cortes is expected in Panama on the 15th of February; that on the 5th of the same month the 400 men would sail from New-York with the arms and munitions; that his brother would sail with the expedition; that he had bought a large quantity of munitions of war at New-Orleans, which it was necessary he should pay for immediately, and asks for vales for 2,500 tons of guano at once, with which to settle the account; says he has engaged a vessel to take forward the munitions, and deliver them at whatever point the frigate Apurimac may be lying.

These documents appear to be all in regular order, Vanderbilt's agreement and all, signed, sealed and attested. But, nevertheless, there are many who believe the whole thing was a game on the part of Lomer and Brother, to swindle parties in New-York with guano vales; and that the object of Louis Lomer in returning to Lima was to forge these vales, to remit to his brother Hermann in New-York. The discovery made through Lomer's babbling to a fellow-passenger spoiled the scheme, and got Lomer into a fix in which powder and ball and a file of marines will be called into requisition, unless Vivanco shall get at the top of the heap before his trial is terminated. X.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to 28th December. It is said that Mr. Dana, United States Minister Resident, was about to resign. Dr. Linares, the new President, was very popular. He was busy in effecting postal improvements, and in reforming many old abuses. The Consul of New-Granada at Cochabamba, had demanded $9,000 from the Government, money that was robbed from him during the late revolution. The Republic was completely tranquil.

CHILI.

I wrote you by last steamer that two of the Cabinet of President Montt, who were appointed as a compromise with a liberal party, had resigned, and that their places had been filled by the appointment of two of the President's friends. These two last had not yet accepted office, or, at least, had not entered upon it. The cause of the Cabinet difficulty was this: The President refused to approve of the nomination of two judges, because they did not belong to his party; whereupon the Minister of Justice and the Secretary of the Treasury replied that, if that was a good reason for the Judges' rejection, it ought to be a good reason why they (the Ministers) should no longer remain in office, as they also were politically opposed to the President. This is causing a considerable excitement, and parties were uniting against the President in order to force him to yield.

On the night of the 17th December, a block of buildings, composed of coffee-houses and a private house in Custom-House-square, took fire, and were, with all their contents, consumed. Loss, part of which was insured, $200,000.

The Sardinian bark San Jorge, with a number of sisters of charity and priests, which was supposed to have been lost in the Straits of Magellan, had arrived, after a passage of 227 days from Europe. Besides her own people, the bark brought 117 officers and men of the Chilian war steamer Isabel, which had been sent to look for the San Jorge, and which was wrecked in Misericordia Bay, in the Straits, in sight of the bark. The steamer struck against a sunken rock, and was a total loss. She also lost six months' supply of provisions, which she was taking down for the Colony of Magellan. The steamer had been recently bought in England, at a cost of $200,000. The French ship St. Vincent de Paul had arrived at Valparaiso, with 49 sisters of charity and two priests for Chili and Peru.

Madame Anna Bishop is concertizing in Chili, and Madame Thierry doing the dancing.

The monetary crisis is severely felt in Valparaiso, but none but a few second-class houses have failed, although all "are more or less behindhand in their payments," and are only sustained by mutual forbearance. The last fortnight, ending Dec. 31, has been completely bare of important business transactions, owing to the scarcity of money and the dearness of products. The crops, however, look well, and the harvest, which is just beginning, will be abundant, especially in wheat. In mining, business is growing better. The silver ores of Atacama are increasing. Labor is scarce and high. Flour in Conception was held at $6 50 per quintal. There had been imported in the year 1857, 28,500 quintals Carolina rice, and 2,490,000 lbs. American refined sugar. Imports of all sorts of sugar for 1857, 23,918,300 lbs., against 17,000,000 lbs. in 1856. There was about 9,000,000 feet pine lumber on hand, mostly common American, which is a supply for two years. Copper in bars was held at $20; silver, $10 25 per marc. Freights to Europe, £2 15s @ £3.

The British ship Salvadora fell in, Nov. 28, in lat. 36° South, with the American ship Antoinette, and boarding her, found her abandoned. A few minutes after the Salvadora's boats left her, she foundered. F. W. R.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM UTAH.

Unreliable Rumors—Brigham's Army—Governor Cummings' Proclamation in Salt Lake—Disposition of the Mormons—Speeches by Mormon Elders.

We have received files of the Deseret News, from Salt Lake City, to the 6th of December.

The San Francisco papers publish various reports respecting the movements of the United States troops, but they are wholly unreliable. One rumor in particular, that a fight had taken place at Echo Cañon, is manifestly untrue, as much later advices received in this City, direct from the camp, have made no mention of any such event.

The Deseret News is silent in regard to the position of the United States troops, their condition, or as to a collision having taken place between them and the Mormons. From this source, nothing is to be expected calculated to throw light on the actual condition of affairs in the Territory. There is less reference made to the army and Government of the United States in the "remarks" of the rulers of the Church than heretofore, and it is only by carefully perusing these harangues that we can discover any hints as to the purposes of the Mormon leaders regarding them.

Brigham's army has been put into much better condition than it was. Clothing and provisions have been supplied to them, the poor people in many cases denying themselves the necessaries of life, in order to make up the supplies requisite to maintain an army in the field.

Governor Cummings had issued his proclamation from Fort Bridger, in Utah Territory, eleven miles east of the city, formerly in Salt Lake County. It announces that he had been appointed Governor of Utah Territory by the President, and calls upon the people who had collected in armed bodies, in opposition to the laws, to disperse to their respective homes, stating that those parties who had been engaged in the lawless acts of burning the wagons should be brought to punishment.

The proclamation had been received at Great Salt Lake City, and read in the Tabernacle, on the 6th December. Very free comments were passed upon it, Mr. Carrington, of the News, insisting that it was unofficial, not having specified that the appointment was "by the President of the United States." The Elders of the Church, decided, consequently, that they had as yet no information of the appointment of a new Governor.

After reading the proclamation, it was reported among the crowd outside the Tabernacle that Brigham had stated he would admit Governor Cummings, but that none of the troops would be permitted to accompany him. This looks like backing down.

The Mormon troops, under Lieutenant-General Wells, had returned to the city, leaving about fifty men in the mountains to hold the passes and watch the enemy. The "boys" brought with them from 1,000 to 1,500 head of cattle.

It is said that they were out of salt, which on Brigham hearing, he sent them 800 pounds. It appearing inexpedient to receive presents from those who have evinced such hostility, the ambassadors were sent back, and their saline present with them—with the admonition that if they returned to camp again, they would be made to eat all the salt they had brought.

Before the arrival of the United States troops at Fort Bridger, the Mormons had laid the building in ruins, and burned the grass on the plains. Fort Bridger is in an extensive plain, of considerable altitude, with a very severe climate—the snow this year being unusually deep. Availing themselves of the standing walls, the troops had stretched canvas across them, and so secured comparative shelter. There is a good deal of brush in the immediate vicinity, with plenty of timber within ten miles.

From this point, however, in consequence of the heavy snows, they will not be able to reach the city before the first of May. Before that time, the city may be occupied by an army, if sent by the way of Los Angeles valley.

There is now no communication over the Carson Valley route.

It having been understood that Col. Alexander had made a movement as if he intended to enter the city from the north by Bear River, it seems from a hint Brigham let fall, that he has dispatched a force to meet him there. This is to be inferred from the fact of seizing the cattle from a man in the north, to supply the wants of his troops.

The Mormons are preparing for a long contest. Being free from molestation by the army till May or June, they are all busy putting in crops—a much greater breadth of land will be cultivated than before.

The advanced parties of the emigrants from San Bernardino, were met within 200 miles of Salt Lake City. From that point companies were met till within a short distance of this State, a few having only recently started out. They were all well, had not suffered in the least on the journey, nor found any obstruction from snows.

The mail came through in twenty-six days, in wagons, being less than schedule time.

HARANGUES BY MORMON ELDERS.

BRIGHAM ASSUMING A MORE PACIFIC TONE.

Brigham Young, in the Tabernacle on the 25th of October, says:

"As has been observed by Br. Jones, my eldest brother, this is the first time that we have ever had the privilege of doing anything only submitting to our enemies. Now, for the first time since this Church was organized, we are in a position for defending those rights common to all American citizens, and our true and lawful course to abide by the Constitution of the United States in the defence of those rights will probably give the wicked a pretext for complaint, so that in measuring out oppression to us our enemies will have a new set of pretexts, instead of feasting on infernal lies so much as they have hitherto done.

Colonel Alexander accuses us of what he terms a very uncivilized method of warfare. If we are to do as they do, we shall have to get drunk, to swear, to quarrel, to lie and believe in lies, and indulge in many other like traits of civilization, in order to be prepared to act as they do. I do not know anything about those men that are now in the mountains, only in the capacity of a mob. I have no business to know them as anything else, neither shall I, until I have been officially notified that the Government of the United States wish to send troops here and build stations.

I suppose that the boys have annoyed them a good deal, but at the same time I would much rather clothe them and feed them, if they would agree to go back in the Spring and leave us in peace, as they found us. We are obliged to maintain our rights, for every blackleg, horse-thief, counterfeiter and abominable character are united with the hireling priests and lying editors and wicked leaders of our Government, to falsely accuse the "Mormons," with a view to our destruction. Can they now truly accuse them of anything? Yes, of burning up a little grass, as brother Atwood told them, when they asked him why we burnt the grass, "that we may have a better crop next year," which you are aware is customary in prairie regions. We have done that, therefore our enemies can now concentrate their power to shoot at the target they have compelled us to raise in self-defence, whereas heretofore they have shot without an object to fire at.

We are now as free from them as is the mountain air we breathe, and we could wipe the few enemies now in our borders out of existence in a very short time, if I would give the word to do so, but they will judge themselves out of their own mouths and receive their just reward at the hands of Him whom they have listed to obey. I believe the Lord has wisdom enough to make them destroy themselves, though if it were left to me solely under the guidance of the spirit pertaining to the man, probably I should have had them in eternity before now. But the Lord dictates, governs and controls; I do not, neither do I wish to.

In a speech delivered in the Tabernacle on the 22d of November, Brigham Young concluded with the following remarks:

"It would do you good to look out yonder in the mountains and see our brethren warmly clad and well provided for. The brethren and sisters here and in the neighborhoods round about have liberally answered to our calls, and every time have supplied more than was called for. Will they part with everything, if it is called for? Yes. I have heard out of one man, since the brethren went out to watch the enemy, a man up North, who really wished the brethren to spare his ox, but they butchered him before his eyes. I said amen to it. If his god can be slain as easily as that, it is an excellent thing for him. If any of you have gods in horses, or in oxen, make an offering of them forthwith, and tell the boys who are going out that they are welcome to them. They are welcome to all mine; if you don't believe it, try it.

We are a blessed people, and we shall be preserved from our enemies, if we will continue to do right, and the Lord will sustain us. And I tell you that this people will do right and God will sustain us. Ere long Zion will triumph and the glory and knowledge of God will cover the earth, and we will still be in the old ship Zion and ride all wicked opposition down to destruction. May God help us so to do. Amen.

Brigham in the Tabernacle, on the 15th of November, says:

You hear some of the brethren surmise that we are going to have trouble. You need not expect any trouble, except you take a course to bring it upon you. You need never expect to see sorrow unless your own conduct, conversation and acts bring it to your hearts.

"Brother Phineas correctly observed in his remarks that if ten men are united in these mountains they are not to be overcome by their enemies. Is this whole people perfectly united? I fear not. When I undertake to present before this people the true principles of the priesthood, I almost shudder, because so many do not yet understand them, and cannot receive them.

"I will tell you my faith in regard to the brethren now in the mountains. Gen. Wells takes the charge, and when I write to him I counsel him to do as the Holy Ghost shall dictate him, and inform him that whatever he may order and perform, he has my faith and influence to sustain him.

I pray God to turn away our enemies, to put hooks in their jaws and turn them wherever he will, with their gold, their horses and all they possess. They do not know the "Mormons," they are strangers to this people, are full of wrath and malice towards us, but they know not why. They know not that they are stirred to anger against us by the enemy of all righteousness. Should those who instigated the sending of this army undertake to come here, there will be another scenery, for they are more or less acquainted with us and know that we are the most upright people on the earth, and they will not be able to shield themselves in the garb of ignorance. I will not talk about them, for you know their history and you know and have seen much of the squalid wretchedness, of the wicked inhabitants of the earth. Is there honor and virtue among them? Where is the man or woman among them that is to be trusted? If there is here and there any semblance of goodness or virtue it is at once overcome by every fiendish art in their power. Women are overcome by sycophants, by those who rule the nation and those who have power and influence in the various States, parties and religious sects. Man is overcome by man; they cuddle and wink and gamble and run to and fro in abominations of every grade, and lift their voices for and against each other as did the Paddy in his petition to the king for an office, wherein he stated that he would vote for or against him, fight for him or fight him, just as he wished it.

Colonel Alexander, probably one of the best men in the army now near Bridger Ruins, told one of our messengers, when replying to a piece of advice I had given him to resign his commission rather than be found operating against an innocent people, that he was compelled to remain in the army, for if he resigned he knew not how to manage to sustain his family. He said, "I have no other means of support; I cannot throw up my commission, for then I should have no means to support my wife and children." As an American, shame and confusion would overwhelm me, were I to even think of trying to sustain my family by siding with tyranny and oppression. That is the only circumstance I wish to name. They are sent ostensibly to civilize the people, but I do not wish to talk much about such nonsense. The whole world is wrapt up in the garment of corruption, confusion and destruction, and they are fast making their way down to hell, while we have the words of eternal life.

The whole world are sadly in want of what they call a master spirit. That is what the Government of the United States are deprived of; there is not one to be found among them, neither in the Cabinet of the President nor in the Senate of the United States, they are all gone, and there is no one in their midst competent to lead and dictate in the affairs of our General Government; but, as they say, it is with them a period of mediocrity. It has been acknowledged by Great Britain that the master spirits are fled; there are none in the British Parliament, and they know not what to do. Let this people come to that condition and say that they have no person capable of dictating and leading them, and you will be in the whirlpool of delusion. It will be every man for himself, and you would not know what to do; you would not know how to dictate your own affairs. It is this which overwhelms the world in confusion and makes it Babylon, while the priesthood elevates mankind and dictates the husband, the wife and the children and all they have.

John Taylor Expounds the History of Mormon Grievances.

John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles, in his discourse in the Tabernacle, Nov. 1, says:

The first thing we did when we came to this land was to organize a Government for our protection, which was according to the pattern set us by our neighbors, Oregon for instance; then represented our case to the United States.

We came out here because we were disfranchised, exiled, robbed of our rights as American citizens and forced to wander in the wilderness to seek among the savages of the forest that freedom denied us by Christianity. Did we in this transgress any laws of the United States, depart from any usage, or act contrary to any established custom or law of the Government? We did not. We applied for the sanction of Congress to our doings, and it was a matter of astonishment and surprise that we should take such steps, after the usage we had received: our course was applauded by statesmen, senators and members of Congress and the authorities of the United States generally, and all our transactions, Constitution and laws were approved gladly, considered right and according to the usages and laws of the United States.

By and bye we petitioned for a Territorial Government and obtained it. Our enemies have all the time been complaining of us that we have infringed upon the Constitution and laws of the United States. But I ask wherein have we done it? Who appointed our Governor? The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, according to the usage which exists, but indeed contrary to any right they possessed; still he did it. Who appointed our Judges, United States Marshal, Secretary of State, Indian Agency? The President of the United States.

Has there been another Governor appointed? I suppose there has, but he has not yet been qualified. No man has authority to act in the gubernatorial capacity in this Territory at the present time according to the laws of the United States but Governor Young. No Governor has a right to act here, although he may have been appointed by the President of the United States, until he comes here and is qualified. No man has ever come yet to be qualified, and consequently Gov. Young stands legitimately in that place.

What law have we transgressed? I have tried to find out. We have examined the Constitution of the United States, and the laws pertaining to these matters, and if anybody here or elsewhere can point out any law that we have transgressed as American citizens, they know more about it than I have been able to learn, and I should like such a person to put me in possession of that information.

What next? Why, on the back of this, after lying about us, slandering, abusing and imposing upon us, trampling upon our rights, and sending the meanest curses among us that ever disgraced the footstool of God—men they are ashamed of themselves, they have now sent an armed force, contrary to law and right, and to the principles that ought to prevail in the United States. They have no more right to do this than I have to cut any of your throats.

There is no authority guaranteed to the President of the United States to perpetrate so diabolical an act as the one he has engaged in. Why is it that this is done? Is it because we are worse than other people? No. After raking up everything they could, before I left the States, the only thing they could find against us as a people, was that we had burned some books belonging to the United States Court, and since that I have seen published affidavits totally denying any such thing, by the Clerk of that Court.

The President of the United States has now taken upon himself the responsibility of sending into this Territory an armed force to trample upon the rights of 100,000 American freemen, on purpose to subserve a political interest, for the benefit of his own party. It becomes a serious question with us what to do under these circumstances. Shall we lay down and let those scoundrels cut our throats?—is the first question. Shall we untie our neckcloths and tell them to come on and cut and carve away as they please, and knock down, drag out, and introduce their abominations among us—their cursed Christian institutions—to prostitute our women and lay low our best men? Shall we suffer it, I say?

There are certain things that are sacred to us and to every man and woman; if we submit to a thing of that sort, we submit to see the very institutions of our own nation trampled under foot, the Constitution of our country desecrated and rent in pieces. We submit to see the bonds severed that have bound this nation together, and blood, anarchy and confusion prevail.

If they have a mind to cut each other's throats we have no objections. We say, success to both parties; but when they come to cut ours without ceremony, we say, Hands off, gentlemen. We are not so religious as to sit down meekly, and tamely submit to these things. We understand something of the difference between what some call treason or treasonable acts and those submitting to the will of a tyrant who would seek to bring us into servile chains—into perfect subjection to his sway.

We are engaged here in protecting ourselves, our wives and families, in guarding everything that is sacred and honorable among men, from invasion and oppression of some of the most corrupt wretches that ever disgraced the footstool of God.

"This is pretty plain talk," say you. I meant to talk plain; I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have lately been conversant with some of their proceedings, having been in their neighborhood for some time recently. Some of our brethren who went among them with messages have said that such was the filth and obscenity of their language—cursing, swearing, and every meanness that, rather than stay all night with them, they chose to go off some distance and lay on the ground. If these are the feelings of our brethren, some of whom are rough and uncouth in their manners, [illegible] how our sisters would feel in such delicate society.

We will not submit to such a state of things forever. If you, our enemies, are determined to invade our rights, trample upon our liberties, snatch from us the rich boon we have inherited from our fathers, to make us bow in vile subserviency to your will, we will resist you; we will not submit to it. We will say, Stand back and give us our rights. We will act the part of freemen, and we say it shall be "the kingdom of God or nothing."

Why is it that we are persecuted? It is because we believe in the establishment of the kingdom of God upon the earth; because we say and know that God has established his kingdom; because the principles of righteousness are introduced among the children of men, and they expose the evils, corruptions, priestcraft, political craft and the abominations that everywhere exist; they lay naked before all men the abominable acts of the human family. It is not because there is evil among us, but because there is goodness, truth, holiness. It is because God has spoken and his word has had effect on our hearts, to govern and influence our conduct.

And now, having been forced from the United States, after having been driven time and time again from our homes by our murderous enemies; having fulfilled all the requirements that God or man could require of us, and kept every law necessary for us to observe; after all this, and more, I say, shall we suffer those poor, miserable, damned, infernal scoundrels to come here and infringe upon our sacred rights?

["No" resounded throughout the Tabernacle, making the walls of the building tremble.]

No, it shall be "the kingdom of God or nothing." That is my text, I believe, and we will stick to it, we will maintain it, and, in the name of Israel's God, the kingdom of God shall roll on and all the powers of earth and hell cannot stop its progress; it is onward, onward, onward, from this time henceforth, to all eternity.

[Voices of "Amen."]

"Are you not afraid of being killed?" you may ask me. No. Great conscience!—who cares about being killed? They cannot kill you. They may shoot a ball into you and your body may fall, but you will live. Who cares about dying? We are associated with eternal principles; they are within us as a well springing up to eternal life; we have begun to live forever.

Who would be afraid of a poor, miserable soldier, a man that gets eight dollars a month for killing people—and a miserable butcher at that, one of the poorest curses in creation? Mean as the Americans are, they will not, many of them, hire for soldiers, but the Government must hire foreigners for eight dollars a month to come out here to kill us. Who is afraid of them? Let them come on or stay and wiggle, it is all right.

We are the Saints of God; we have the kingdom of God, and the devils in hell and all the wicked men on earth cannot take it from us. We shall rule and have dominion in the earth and they cannot help themselves. They may take their own course, they may fight against us if they like, or they can back out and leave us, but the kingdom will go on. They may take what course they please, the kingdom is ours and we are Christ's and Christ is God's.

HEBER C. KIMBALL INCLINES TO PEACE BUT AGAIN GETS BELLIGERENT.

Heber C. Kimball in the Tabernacle on the 8th of November.

This great Mr. Johnston, the commander of those troops, has come, I suppose. Br. Grossbeck has come in with his company from the States; God gave him wisdom and he is here and he escaped these troops. Mr. Johnston says he is going to obey the President's orders and says he will come in, but by the time he goes up and down Ham's Fork a few times it will take away his strength. If you do not believe it, try some other Ham's Fork; I had as leave sit on a bayonet as a fork. He has had a fever all the way and will have a chill when he has lost his strength. He will have an all-killing chill. He will not come here; we have told you all the time they will not come, but he may attempt to come and then he may not, that is just as God has a mind to.

I feel the Lord designs the thing should move along and no blood be shed, because I do not consider God is as anxious we should be bloodthirsty such as some may be. God designs we should be pure men and holding the oracles of God in holy and pure vessels, but when it is necessary that blood should be shed, we should be as ready to do that as to eat an apple; that is my religion, and I feel that our platter is pretty near clean of some things, and we calculate to keep it clean from this time henceforth and forever, and as the Scripture reads: "Lay judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet." We shall do that thing and we will commence in the mountains. We shall clean the platter of all such scoundrels, and if men and women will not live their religion, but take a course to pervert the hearts of the righteous, we will "Lay judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet," and we will let you know that the earth can swallow you up, as it did Korah with his host, and as Brother Taylor says, you may dig your graves and we will slay you, and you may crawl into them.

I do not mean you, if you are not here; I mean those corrupt scoundrels. Well, this is just as Brother Brigham has said here hundreds of times.

If those troops could have come in here, let me tell you, all the finest and smartest devils would have entered into the smartest bodies and come here to overturn us. You will not catch a mean, low, inferior, stupid devil in a smart man. I will tell you the devil has his smart men. Says he, "you get into a smart body;" smart spirits do not get into inferior bodies. Would you? No. Well, then, do you suppose they would do what we would not do, under the same circumstances.

Was not Lucifer a pretty smart lad? Just look at it—Son of the Morning—when all Heaven wept when he fell; he was a smart man. It takes a smart man, that is, one who thinks he is, to act the devil. Well, I merely speak of these things.

Well, they would come from Dan to Beersheba and from California to France, that is, wicked and abominable spirits would have come into this valley when those troops came, do you not see?—the blacklegs and highway robbers, and whoremongers and whores would have gathered into this place, if those troops could have come into this place, to have slain our leaders. Let me die an honorable man living my religion rather than to bow down to the cursed yoke again, as the Lord God liveth. They have made us stiffen our upper lip and now we have got to keep it stiff, I mean the upper lip, and if you grow as you ought, five years will not pass away before your lips will be five times as thick as they are now. Joseph had a high lip and he was a beautiful man, one of the most lovely men I ever saw, especially when the Spirit of God was in him, and his countenance was as white as the whitest thing you ever saw.

Why are you not wide awake? Cultivate, make, take and increase and bring forth those things that you need. You do not believe the gate is going to be shut down, do you? Mr. Johnston says there shall not an article or a train come in except the Governor lets him come in. The Governor will not, except he grounds arms; and if he will ground arms, he will ground arms, and if he no ground arms, then he no ground arms, and he cannot come here. Gentlemen, your leaders all say he cannot come here. Why, if he wants to come here himself, with a few of his council—if they really want to come to see the Governor, they have the privilege, but they would have to ground arms; I am not going to take that word back; they have got to ground arms, from this time henceforth, but we have shouldered arms, and it is present arms, and do you not see the next thing is to take aim? Joseph, when he was in Nauvoo, on the house-top, drew his sword from the sheath and said it never should be sheathed again. Brother Brigham has said the same, and Brother Heber will back him in it, and so will every officer in the kingdom of God. What say you, brethren, will we go it? If so, raise your right hands and say Aye. [One loud "Aye" rang through the congregation.]

We are not going to bow down to the wicked any more. I had rather die as I am and fight my way than ever to go into their hands again. They probably, if they had had only sense enough, might have caused us to bow down our heads, and got the bow on Old Bright's neck. They will not pay the debts contracted by their own officers. They send the most damnable and contemptible scoundrels that they could to rule over us, and they abused us all the time, and God wanted they should. If they had not perhaps we should have bowed down and got the yoke on our neck. Now perhaps they will try to draw back and say, "Let us give them a State Government and a few hundred thousand dollars, and see if we cannot get them." When you see a thing of that kind, look out for the devil—he will be behind that curtain. When I see anything of that kind, I am suspicious.

We shall prescribe a course for the United States to take, after this. Well, you do not believe that, do you? Do as you are told, and see if it does not come to pass. You cannot tell whether I am a true man, unless you listen to me.

President H. C. Kimball, in an address in the Tabernacle on the 22d of November, says:

Brother Brigham says he does not intend to burn up the houses, and cut down our fruit trees, and push over our walls, and this thing and that, until we come to the last pinch, and then you will see a flame, such a one as you never saw in Salt Lake. I will burn up my houses, my barns and granaries, should the Lord require it. You have heard me say many a time, I would have more joy to see my family in the mountains, to see them in rags, in sheepskins and goatskins, than to see them enjoying all the pleasure God ever gave to man, and serving the devil withal, and I would rather do it if it is to be next year, than ever to succumb to the pusillanimous President with his coadjutors, as those that govern our nation.

Now I will tell you what I am going to do. [illegible] what is right, whether you like it or not, for I would rather have the favor of my leader, and Joseph, and Peter, and Jesus, etc., than of all the world. [illegible] and catch it, right straight, whether you do it or not. Now you need not go to Brother Brigham and ask him where he is going to [illegible] to put mine, for we shall not tell you.

I am telling what I am going to do; I have heard our leader talk so. Then I will do as he says; I would not give a dime for a man that would not. Get out of my way, you poor, stinking curses that would pursue a course contrary to the will of the living God. I am at war with such spirits. I want to know how we can be one unless we are one with the head? When the head speaks, let every man and woman listen and obey.

ELDER GRANT DESCRIBES A VISIT TO THE MORMON CAMP.

On the 22d of November Elder Grant spoke in the Tabernacle as follows:

Brethren and Sisters: Not long since I visited the camp of General Wells, and I do assure you the atmosphere there differs very much from the atmosphere in this valley. Not only did we sense a difference in the atmosphere around us, but in our feelings likewise, although the brethren at General Wells' camp [illegible] and enjoy as much of the Spirit of the Lord.

I realize what Brother Grossbeck has said this morning about the difference in [illegible] feelings. There are a few in our camp in the mountains, and only a few, who do not wholly rely on the arm of Jehovah for strength; they sometimes feel and speak unwisely; they would be willing, however, to die for their religion and for their brethren, although they do not live as they [illegible]. They have given unwise expression to their sentiments, probably in five minutes afterwards they will be sorry and repent their rashness. They have [illegible] learned that when we go to battle, we go in the strength of the God of Jacob.

Our enemies feel the result of the prayers of his servants; discord and contention are in their camp; they cannot come to any agreement on anything that concerns their present position, or as to what they had best do. They are full of hell, and they feel it. The nearer we live to God, the more misery, dissension and discord will reign among them, and they will have blood to their hearts' content; according to the words of the Lord through the Prophet Joseph, "The wicked shall slay the wicked." They that live near to God realize and see this plainly every day.

I have not heard a dissenting voice in our camp, nor any language that would not become a Saint, with the exception of what I have already noticed. The general feeling is, "I am on hand, send me where you please, I can go on foot or in any other way."

I can see and realize the [illegible] is not feeling a disposition to do it, or to do anything else that would weaken our cause. We have a Prophet at our head; if we listen to him and carry out his words to the letter in our actions, we shall see the salvation of God, and shall more fully realize that there is a God in Israel, and that he has a Prophet on the earth to speak his word, and dictate the affairs of his kingdom.

There may be some who [illegible] to get hold of the wedge of gold, or a good fat horse, [illegible] get crooked, and they have to back into such things as are attracting to them. I sincerely hope that this spirit will be subdued, and when we are told to wipe out everything, we will do it without any feeling of covetousness.

Brethren and sisters, I feel well and you feel well. I pray for the downfall of all our enemies, who have driven and robbed us of all we possessed but our religion. The prayers of the Saints have been offered up and the skeptical and unbelievers in our midst are nearly all [illegible]. The atmosphere around us is of another sort since they have [illegible] for so thorough a riddance of the [illegible], and if there are any left that are half-hearted and hypocrites, my prayer is that they, also, may go from us to their own place.

My prayer is—and I teach my children to pray for the same thing—that I may live on the earth to help use up some of the devils that are upon it, and assist to build up the kingdom of God, to be in the midst of my brethren to help them and stimulate them to works of righteousness. If we are called upon to slay the wicked, it is works of righteousness, [illegible] down the kingdom of satan on earth.

ORSON HYDE ON THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE COMBATANTS.

Orson Hyde, in the Tabernacle on the 15th of November, says:

Behold, we are here, a little people collected together in the mountains and, are short of munitions of war, while on the other hand the whole world is full of them; we are short of clothing, [illegible] plenty of food; and then look at the terrible odds that are arrayed against us. See their thousands of well trained troops, the millions of money at their command. They can bring any sized army into the field, all armed and equipped with a splendid outfit. This is a powerful odds against us.

The science of war has been studied by them from the beginning. They have kept a school at West Point, in which they have trained and qualified their officers to take command, and they are schooled in all the tactics of modern warfare, except one.

At the call of the President of the United States there are thousands who will enrol as volunteers, and will be all armed and equipped, with money in their pockets and grub in their sacks, [illegible] it, either.

Are all these any worse for us to overcome, in our present condition, than it was to overcome the learning, strength, and moral influence, and power, that was arrayed against us when we were first [illegible] and called to go and preach the welcome message of the Gospel? Is the odds any greater? I say not. The God who taught and sustained us in proclaiming this Gospel in its simplicity will also sustain us in whatever opposition may arise against us, provided we have the Spirit of God in our hearts. When we went to preach the Gospel, and had the Spirit of God in our hearts, and were not in transgression, we could handle them without mittens, because the Lord was with us.

Just as sure as we as a people are pure and sanctified before God, our heavenly Father, there is no power that can prevail against us. I do not care if they have all the paraphernalia of war the world can produce, the Almighty has got weapons of warfare they never thought of, and means of defence for his people, and he delights to throw his shield over those who serve him and keep his commandments. The odds may appear against us in the eyes of the world, but when we contemplate that God is for us, and that all the holy angels in heaven are enlisted in our behalf, and we have purity and chastity and truth in our hearts, these are bulwarks which they cannot scale. May God grant that we be shielded with this kind of armor.

MORMONS STILL AT SAN BERNARDINO.

From the Los Angeles (Cal.) Star.

The exodus of the Mormons was not complete at the last accounts. Some thirty or fifty families still remained. It is estimated that some 250 wagons had started from that town for Utah. Probably 1,200 persons were in those trains. Of those, many were from the northern section of the State who obtained their "fit out" at that place. These parties took with them not less than from ten to fifteen tons of powder, two or three thousand guns, revolvers, etc., and other warlike articles in proportion. Some persons had some six or eight pieces.

San Bernardino is being rapidly filled up by families from the Monte, who have purchased lots in the city. The property has generally been disposed of at one-half, and one-fourth of the present value of the improvements. Much ill-feeling exists between the Mormons remaining and the "Independents." A meeting of citizens was held on the 16th inst., at which about one hundred persons were present. The unlovely names of "liar," etc., were exchanged with some freedom. The meeting voted to hold another election in the county, being dissatisfied with the filling of the vacancies caused by resignations of Mormons, by the Supervisors of the county. How this is to be done legally was not explained; another meeting was to be held on the 19th. The new comers did not appear to side with either party.

ALLEGED MURDER OF FIVE AMERICANS IN UTAH.

From the Placerville (Cal.) Argus.

It will be remembered that when Brigham Young made his call upon the deluded believers of his doctrines to assemble at Salt Lake City, a large party of Mormons from different parts of California sold out their lands and property at great sacrifices, and on the blast of the first trumpet started to join their commander-in-chief, the renowned Brigham, in his stronghold at Salt Lake City. On the 25th Sept., a large train of his deluded followers left Carson Valley. There arrived in Genoa a few days after this exodus of Mormons, a party of five American gentlemen, well armed and equipped, and who, from their outward appearance and deportment, appeared as gentlemen in easy circumstances, and a degree above the ordinary character of traveling horsemen. They had reached that point from one of the southern roads of California, and were en route for the States. After a halt of two or three days in Genoa, on learning that a train of Mormons had left but a few days previous for Salt Lake, they settled up their bills and left to overtake the train.

Mr. Cowan was in the train at the time, and states that the party of gentlemen alluded to, overtook the train at Blue Springs, near the head of the Humboldt. From this point they traveled in company with the train until its arrival at Salt Lake City. After reaching the city, Cowan saw nothing more of them until he learned of their murder at a point between Salt Creek and Sevier River, about 100 miles south from Salt Lake. It appears they were encamped at the time, and from the suddenness of the attack made upon them, they had little or no time to prepare and defend themselves. Three of the party were killed after a hard fight.

[illegible] ran, though badly wounded, managed to get into Salt Creek settlement, where they dressed their wounds. COWAN attributes the death to the Indians, whom he represents as being very savage and ferocious in that section of the country. But coupled with the fact that of none all the murdered parties in the Mormon country [illegible] hatred of the Mormons to all those who opposed their doctrines, we incline to the belief that they have been butchered by the Mormons themselves, or by the savages at least by their instigation. We will remain in this belief until we know more of the mystery which now enshrouds their sad fate.

The road they traveled in reaching Salt Lake approached the city from the northwest; the one which they would have taken in leaving the city towards the command of our troops, (had they been allowed by BRIGHAM to have done so,) strikes out from the southern portion of the city—and the party [illegible] attacked and murdered [illegible] traveled from Salt Lake to San Bernardino. We may be wrong in our judgment, but to us it appears plain that the renowned rebel BRIGHAM refused to allow them to pass through the [illegible] and compelled them to return south, only to be murdered by his emissaries.

To get all the information we possibly could concerning the murdered party, we have conversed with Major ORMSBY, a well-known merchant of Genoa, who is now stopping in Placerville. The Major informs us he recollects perfectly well the gentlemen above alluded to. Their names he cannot now remember, but has them on the books in his store, as they deposited money with him, and transacted other business at his house during their stay in Genoa. He reports them as gentlemen of good [illegible], with a considerable amount of funds in their possession, well armed and equipped, and as having excellent riding and pack animals. They told him they had a curiosity to take a look at the famous City of Salt Lake, and from thence would push on to see if they could make anything from our troops in the way of furnishing them with animals or other supplies, and spoke as if they had the means to engage in speculation of this kind. If they failed in this, they were to proceed direct to the States. On his return to Genoa, Major ORMSBY will forward to us the names of the murdered party, and Time alone, that revealer of crimes, must unravel the mystery which now surrounds their sad fate.

CALIFORNIA.

Political Intelligence.

MESSAGE OF THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

The Legislature of California convened on the 4th of January. [illegible] of Yuba was chosen Speaker of the Assembly; and J. W. [illegible] Clerk. The Lieutenant-Governor being ex officio President of the Senate, THOS. N. CAZNEAU was elected Secretary.

The most important matter touched upon in Governor JOHNSON's message is the State finances. The retiring Governor congratulates the Legislature on the present healthy position of the treasury, and contrasts with no little pride to a comparative [illegible] affairs in past years. In 1855, the expenditures of the State Government exceeded the revenue collected, $436,868 67. In 1856, the excess of expenses was $144,898 71. While in 1857 the excess is the other way, the receipts exceeding the expenditures by the sum of $452,430 15. This result has been brought about by reducing the expenses of the Government more than one-half, and collecting, under the new revenue, stamp and license laws, a much larger amount of taxes than ever before. The Governor calculates that at the end of the present fiscal year there will be a surplus of at least $400,000 in the treasury, and advises that this money be applied to the payment of the State debt. The amount of taxable property in the State, in 1856, was $113,[illegible]; in 1857 it was increased $18,346,368 92—and was $131,[illegible] 92. Governor JOHNSON thinks that the amount of taxable property for the present year can safely be calculated at $160,000,000. He therefore recommends that the rate of taxation for the ordinary expenses of the State Government be reduced to 30 cents on the one hundred dollars. This with the 30 cents required by law for the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, would be but a total of 60 cents on the $100 for State taxes—to which, in case it is thought wise to erect a State Capitol, the addition of 5 cents on the $100 will be all that is necessary. The rate of taxation now is 70 cents on the $100.

The total amount of the public debt which now is authorized to be funded, is set down by Gov. JOHNSON at $3,702,365 59. There are, however, other equitable claims which the Governor thinks ought to be funded, which will swell the total of the bonded debt to $3,900,000.

The Message favors the establishment of Territorial Governments in Carson and Arizona; and recommends granting the Surveyor-General authority to establish, in conjunction with a Commission appointed by the Federal Government, the eastern boundary line of California, which it appears, has never yet been satisfactorily done.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

On the 8th of January Governor JOHN B. WELLER was inaugurated, with appropriate ceremonies, and proceeded to deliver a short address, which has been received with great favor in all parts of the State. The Governor had appointed FERRIS FORMAN, formerly postmaster of Sacramento, Secretary of State; and W. F. BROCKELBANK his private secretary.

The San Francisco Bulletin, giving a synopsis of the Governor's Message, says:

"With the exception of a slight fling at the Vigilance Committee, which, we suppose, was absolutely necessary to appease the pent-up wrath of the 'exterrified,' but which, in our opinion, had better been passed over in silence, as no one can find fault with its tenor, it is, beyond doubt, the best document of the kind that has ever emanated from a Governor of this State.

The following strong language, used by Governor WELLER, is a bold admission of some of the evils which the citizens of California have suffered at the hands of corrupt politicians:

'It is not strange that the people of California have sometimes been excited, even to madness, by the conduct of their public functionaries. The fact is undeniable that men have sought office in the State, not from a laudable ambition to be useful in contributing to its greatness, nor from an anxiety to acquire reputation and confer honor upon their families or kindred, but from a sordid desire to make money.'

This, with the bitter denunciation of ballot-box stuffers and itinerant politicians, coming from the highest officer in our State government, is truly refreshing, and, if strictly adhered to, will inaugurate a new era in California politics.

The Governor has uttered the almost universal public opinion in his comments on the unsettled condition of our land titles, and the injurious effects which have resulted from the Act of Congress of March 3, 1851, 'to facilitate the settlement of land titles,' in retarding the prosperity of the State, and causing endless litigation, ill-feeling, and frequently bloodshed.

He also recommends the most rigid system of economy in our financial affairs. He says: 'The people have heard enough from their public agents upon the subject of economy; they now demand that it shall be practiced.'

He alludes to our present iniquitous and disgraceful State Prison system, and draws a comparison between its expenses and that of Eastern States. While we are taxed the enormous sum of $155,000 for the support and transportation of prisoners, in the State of Indiana the whole amount of the ordinary expenses of the Government, for the year ending in October, 1855, was $147,442; and during the succeeding year, was reduced to $59,522, and this with a population of nearly *one million and a half!*

He slightly hints at the justice of taxing mining claims; speaks in the most glowing terms of the necessity of encouraging and protecting our present educational system; says the stability of our republican institutions depends upon the education and improvement of the masses; and hopes that the fund set apart for educational purposes 'may never be diverted from its constitutional channel.' He also reviews the military operations for the protection of the overland route; suggests the great need of a speedy inland communication with the East, and alludes to the geographical advantages possessed by California for commanding the trade of both hemispheres. He deprecates the agitation of the Slavery question, and concludes with an appeal to the present Legislature to aid him in the discharge of his official duties, by not consuming more time than is indispensable to the transaction of public business, and declares his fixed determination to sign no bill unless he has had ample time to understand its contents."

A FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

A bill regarding fugitive slaves has been introduced in the California Legislature. The following is the principal clause:

"If any person or persons [illegible] service [illegible] to labor in any of the States of the United States [illegible] who may have been heretofore brought to this State, by the lawful owner or master of such person held to service, for the purpose of traveling through this State, or in good faith sojourning in this State with such person so held to service, and without the intention of residing in this State, or introducing Slavery or involuntary servitude into this State; and if any such person so held to service and labor shall escape from their master or owner while sojourning in or traveling through this State, such person shall not, by reason thereof, become free or be discharged from such service, but shall be delivered upon the owner or master upon demand and proper evidence of the fact that such person does owe service, and has so escaped therefrom."

KANSAS RESOLUTIONS INDORSING SENATOR DOUGLAS.

On the 16th of January Mr. GRAY, of San Francisco, introduced a preamble and resolutions into the Assembly, strongly indorsing the Kansas policy of Senator DOUGLAS. The preamble merely recapitulates the main features of Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that we, the people's representatives now assembled at the Capitol of the State of California, feel an ardent desire for the just and peaceable settlement of the Kansas question, and deem it incumbent on us to express our views freely and fully on a subject which interests all lovers of the Union, and the right of the people to govern themselves.

Resolved, That in the above synopsis of Mr. DOUGLAS' bill, we recognize the true Democratic principles that ought to govern, and indorse them to the fullest extent.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to furnish copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

These resolutions, it was generally believed, would be tabled.

NEUTRALITY OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The following resolutions had been introduced in the Assembly and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, It is all-important to the citizens of the State of California, that easy and abundant facilities should be afforded to induce and encourage emigration from the States on the east of the Rocky Mountains, as well as to afford a free and cheap mode of conveyance to our former homes in said States; and,

Whereas, A combination of events during the past year, has closed one of the principal highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and there being no prospect of its reopening under any reliable Government expected now; therefore,

Resolved, by the Assembly, (the Senate concurring,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested, to use their utmost efforts to procure the adoption by the United States Government, of such measures as will guarantee the neutrality of the Nicaraguan Transit route, free from the insurrections and civil commotions which have hitherto disturb it; and, if necessary, to use the naval force of the Government for that purpose, so as to afford safe and speedy transit from ocean to ocean.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of this preamble and resolution to our Representatives in Washington.

FUNDING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO DEBT.

The *Alta* says: "A bill providing for the funding of the equitable indebtedness of this city, that was rejected by the former Board of Examiners, has been introduced in the Assembly, and will probably pass. It provides for the creation of a Commission to examine and pass upon the floating debt not yet funded, and will probably have the effect of throwing out the scrip known as the Meiggs forgeries, some portion or all of the street warrants, and such others as have been issued for no legitimate equivalent."

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

THE SHERIFF OF LOS ANGELES MURDERED—THE MURDERER SLAIN.—The Los Angeles correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writing on the 8th of January, says: "An inexplicable and horrible murder was committed in our midst yesterday by a man, an American and stranger, said to have lately come over the Plains from Texas, and who was either a desperado of the first class or crazy, by many thought to be the latter. The murderer's name was REED. He had only been here a few days. By the strangeness of some of his acts several persons had got the impression that he was a rogue or deranged, and had advised the Sheriff, WM. C. GETMAN, to keep a look-out for him. Yesterday, about noon, that officer with one or two assistants proceeded to a "Monte Pio," (a pawnbroker's establishment,) near the corner of Los Angeles and Aliso streets, where he was; and where but a little time before he had presented a pistol to the keeper and told him to take his (REED's) life or he would make him. The Sheriff put his hand on REED's shoulder and told him he wanted to speak to him. REED drew back and said, 'No you don't,' and drew out a Derringer from his pocket. GETMAN said, 'I do not want to hurt you; you are not going to shooting.' He (REED) immediately fired and shot GETMAN through the heart, and then retreated into the pawnbroker's shop, and began firing from behind the door to the officers and crowd that collected outside. He had, besides one or two Derringer's, two Colt's revolvers and a bowie knife in his belt; and some said he fired off from thirty to forty shots. He seemed to have had access to other loaded pistols in the shop. He was finally shot down by a great number of shots fired from without—after having killed the Sheriff and wounded an under officer, W. W. JENKINS, in the thigh, with a pistol ball, which entered the fore part of the leg, but did not pass out. JENKINS' wound is thought not to be dangerous. REED's body had at least a dozen bullet holes in it. The town for a time was wild with excitement. Mr. GETMAN had proved himself a most efficient and popular officer, the best, indeed, that we had ever had. He is the *second* Sheriff of this county who has been shot down within a year. Before all the circumstances were known, it was rumored that the murderer was a criminal from the upper country for whom the Sheriff had a writ, and that he was the same man who with others had stolen stock from Del-Valle, Yorba and other rancheros. Some regretted that he had not been taken alive, &c. But it appeared that the Sheriff only desired to take him before proper authorities to see if he were *insane*."

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN SACRAMENTO.—The *Alta* says: "A slave case came up in Sacramento about ten days ago. A gentleman from Mississippi, C. A. STOVALL, came to this State last Summer, bringing a slave named ARCHY with him, and was preparing to return by the steamer which leaves to-day, but the negro who had staid with him up to that time, then left him. The master had ARCHY arrested, and applied to GEO. PEN JOHNSTON for legal authority to take ARCHY as a slave to Mississippi. The Commissioner dismissed the application, saying he had no jurisdiction, because ARCHY did not come as a fugitive to the State. The friends of the slave have sued out a *habeas corpus*, but Judge ROBINSON, County Judge of Sacramento County, has postponed his decision of the case till the 23d inst."

MOVEMENTS OF LIEUTENANT BEALE.—Major BLAKE, commanding at San Diego, arrived on Jan. 1 at Los Angeles with his command of First Dragoons, and afterwards started for the Cajon Pass, to connect with a detachment from Fort Tejon, under the command of Lieutenant MERCER—to await the arrival of Lieutenant BEALE and his party. The united command of eighty dragoons was to escort Lieutenant BEALE to the Colorado, and to hold their position there for one day after his departure therefrom. BEALE is to return to Fort Defiance in New-Mexico, over the route which he has explored for the Pacific Wagon Road, on the 35th parallel of latitude. The headquarters of the First Dragoons, Major BLAKE commanding, will be reestablished at Fort Tejon, on the return of the detachment from their march to the Colorado.

THE CAMELS.—The camels brought to this country by Lieutenant BEALE's party, says the Los Angeles *Star*, are to remain for the present at Fort Tejon. They will probably be sent to Fort Yuma for use between that and the various posts in New-Mexico. They are peculiarly adapted for packing and express purposes in that section of country.

PURCHASE OF SONORA.—The following curious item is from the Los Angeles *Star*: "We may state that we have seen a letter from an officer in the army, at Fort Buchanan, to a gentleman at present in this City, in which the writer asserts that the State of Sonora has been purchased by the United States for the sum of $15,000,000, and that the treaty will be immediately laid before the Senate for ratification."

MURDEROUS AFFRAYS.—We clip the following items from the San Francisco *Bulletin*: "A desperate affray took place on the 6th January, in San Joaquin County, near Stockton, between JOHN VANCE and GABRIEL HONDSCHELL, in which both were wounded fatally. The dispute originated about a contested land title. HONDSCHELL fired six shots from a revolver at VANCE, and the latter discharged three at HONDSCHELL, and then beat him over the head with his pistol.

Another affray occurred at Suisun City, Solano County, on the 16th January, which resulted in the death of one, and the probable fatal wounding of another combatant. The parties are named DEAN, GAINES and EACHY. DEAN stabbed GAINES and ran. The latter followed, firing four shots from his revolver, when he fell dead. The expiring man's aim was true to the mark.

Yet another affray took place near Sonora on the 14th January, in which it is reported that *four men were killed*. The name of only one, D. C. EDMUNSON, has reached us. The difficulty originated in a dispute about some Chinese laborers."

OREGON.

Important Gold Discoveries on the Boundary Line—The Snake Indians Joining the Mormons—Rumors of Fights Between United States Troops and the Mormons.

We have advices from Portland, O. T., to the 14th of January.

It is reported that very rich mines have been discovered on some of the tributaries of Frazier's River, a stream whose mouth is nearly, if not quite, on the line between Washington Territory and the British possessions. One man is said to have brought down 24 pounds of gold; another 16; another 18; and so great was the stir that Governor DOUGLAS, the British Executive, had posted notices at Victoria, forbidding any person to go up to the mines without previously procuring a license.

A railroad is in contemplation from Astoria to Eugene City.

The steamer *Express*, while coming out of the Basin opposite Oregon City, had struck a rock, and was only saved from sinking by the greatest exertion of all on board.

The Portland *Standard*, of the 2d of January, says: "A gentleman from Wasco County informs us that STOCK WHITLEY, the Indian chief, who has recently been out to the Snake country, reports that the Snake Indians are determined to join with the Mormons in a war against the Americans. It is also reported that the Clickitats, at the mouth of the White Salmon River, are debating much, of late, in private, giving strong indications that some new plot is being concocted by them. STOCK WHITLEY, for himself and people, still professes the greatest friendship for the Americans."

And the same paper of the 16th has the following very improbable rumor: "There had been a conflict in Salt Lake Valley, between a detachment of the United States troops under command of Col. JOHNSON and a superior force of Mormons. At first, the Mormons routed the troops, but they were afterwards rallied by their officers, and turned upon their pursuers. A hard fight ensued, in which the troops eventually proved victorious. After sustaining severe loss in killed and wounded, the Mormons fled the action."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A Day of "Fasting and Thanksgiving"—Whalers in Port—New Guano Expedition—A Yankee for Japan.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 24th of December.

The *Polynesian* announces a proclamation, by the King, that Thursday, the 31st December, is to be kept as a day of solemn fasting and humiliation for sin, and of thanksgiving to Almighty God for numberless unmerited mercies and blessings received during the year that expires on that day. King KAMEHAMEHA thinks that the people ought to do their fasting and rejoicing on the same day.

The *Advertiser* says: "The following are all the foreign whalers now in our harbor: *Caudor*, repairing damage done to her bows in the ice in Ochotsk Sea; *Isabella*, had stepped a new foremast, and is repairing bow; *Salamandre*, recaulked, and new sheathed bow; *Sheffield*, ready for sea; *Daniel Wood*, putting lead on the stem, and recoppering bow; *South Seaman*, ready for sea; *Charles Phelps*, refitting; *India*, awaiting arrival of the *Merrimac*, when she will exchange captains and sail for home, the *Merrimac* taking her place in this ocean; *Fanny*, sails to-day. In three or four weeks all of these vessels will have taken their departure, and the harbor and town will, if possible, be duller than at present for a month or two, or until the Spring season opens."

Judge J. G. MARVIN, formerly of San Francisco, Sacramento and Sonora, died at Honolulu on Dec. 10, of consumption, aged 42 years.

The *Advertiser*, of latest date, says: "The schooner *Caroline E. Foote* will be dispatched from Honolulu for a guano island off the coast of Mexico, the precise location of which we have not ascertained. She will endeavor to procure here from forty to sixty Hawaiians to act as laborers in shipping the guano. A company has been formed in San Francisco for the prosecution of this business, under the Presidency of Capt. ISHAM, formerly a commander of one of the Panama steamers."

We take the following from the *Polynesian* of December 19:

Dr. GEORGE M. BATES, of Lahaina, (oldest son of ASHER B. BATES, of Honolulu,) intends, within a few days, to sail for Hakodadi, in Japan, where he expects to establish himself as a physician and surgeon, taking with him everything necessary to the practice of his profession, and for supplying ships' medicine chests. We notice this fact with an interest enhanced on account of the numerous whaleships cruising within a moderate distance of Dr. BATES' new location, thus affording an opportunity, in case of casualties to life or limb, of consulting, without a great loss of time, a thorough-bred physician and surgeon. Dr. BATES is a pupil of Dr. Z. PITCHER, of Detroit, and attended medical lectures at the University of Michigan; he afterwards studied under Professor WILLARD PARKER, of New-York City, and graduated at the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the New-York State University," and during his residence in both Detroit and New-York, was a daily attendant at the various hospitals. The Doctor's grandmother was the second white woman settled in the then wilderness of the West, beyond the Cayuga lakes, in the State of New-York; his father was brought up in "the heart of the Pacific," and the Doctor himself takes the newly-opened shores of Japan for his future residence.

THE WEST INDIES.

Adjournment of the Jamaica Legislature—A Baltimore Quakeress Lecturing—Missing Slavers—African Immigrants at Martinique.

We have received files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 1st inst.

The Legislature of the Island adjourned on the 31st of December. In his speech the Governor expresses the hope that the depression of the markets under which the principal staple of the Colony labors at this particular moment, may prove to be only the inevitable but temporary effect of the financial crisis, whereby the commercial States of Europe and America have all been more or less affected.

Governor DARLING is very popular among all classes of the inhabitants of Jamaica.

Much excitement had been created in Kingston by the announcement that a Quakeress, SUSAN FREDERICKS by name, from Baltimore, would lecture in the Wesleyan Church. Such large crowds attended that SUSAN was unable to gain a hearing. She left Kingston, next day, on a tour through the country, for the purpose of observing the character and condition of the people—so as to be able to report on her return home on the result of emancipation in the West Indies.

Recruiting for native regiments was going on briskly, to the disgust of planters, whose great want is labor.

The Kingston *Journal* had been informed by a gentleman possessing an excellent knowledge of all matters appertaining to mining, that at the Mount Salus Mine, two miles beyond the property of the Ellerslie and Bardowie Mining Company, they struck upon one of the richest lodes of copper that had been seen since operations have commenced in the district.

The Press of the Island are unanimous in the opinion that during the past year there has been great improvement in the general affairs of the country.

The Cornwall *Chronicle* in a late issue, says: It has come to our knowledge that no less than three slavers had, during the month of December, called in at George Town, Grand Caymanas, the principal harbor in the island; they had called under the pretence of being whalers, for supplies, as well as for fitting out what they might be deficient of. The inhabitants did not learn the exact character of these vessels till within a few days of sailing, and they were allowed to depart.

Later advices had been received from the French West Indies. Preparatorily to the arrival at Martinique of the first batch of African immigrants recruited by the REGIS firm, notice had been given by the Government of the rates to be paid on their introduction. Before delivery, the parties engaging to employ them are required to pay down a premium equal to £8 per adult, and £4 per non-adult. There will be paid from the immigration fund £4 per adult and £2 per non-adult, as a definite expenditure; and £8 per adult to be reimbursed by the employers in three equal yearly installments; £4 per non-adult, to be reimbursed in two similar installments; and £2 for each infant accompanying its mother, to be reimbursed at the end of one year. The allotment of immigrants to one estate is limited to twenty out of one importation.

In the Governor's speech at the opening of the session of the General Council of Martinique, he uses the following words: "Recent information, however, permits us to hope that the recruiting of Africans will be [illegible] greatly extended scale; while, on the other hand, Asiatic immigration is being experimented, and, by the aid of the transports employed by the REGIS firm, must soon place you in a position to appreciate the worth of this new element of labor. There is reason, therefore, to foresee that before long a much greater stream of immigration will be turned upon the colony, and it is prudent to bear in mind the sacrifice necessary to meet it."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 15.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 437, 451 to 457, 459, 354, 460, 461, 462, 464, 333. *Part II.*—Nos. 282, 422, 435, 486, 440, 441, 443, 445, 1060, 31, 261, 308, 315, 423, 324, 444.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 28, 29, 272, 418, 116, 415, 530, 540, 556, 558, 560, 561, 288, 101, 478, 1253, 428, 430, 436, 434, 435, 451, 490, 567, 474, 40, 472, 504, 271, 523, 288, 492, 505, 447, 204, 143, 238, 239, 576, 471, 75, 102, 350, 351, 402, 480, 196, 493, 546, 502.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit* (enumerated)—Nos. 62, 371, 15, 17, 54, 120, 89, 51, 175, 176, 178, 180, 181, 182, 158, 185, 106 to 189.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—145, 140¼, 150, 151, 152, 105, 108, 136, 129, 153, 142, 143, 155, 108, 111, 132, 110¼, 112, 141, 144, 104. Non-enumerated—Nos. 39 to 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 to 79, 86 to 94, 7, 9, 35, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 50, 55, 56, 57.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. One package containing diamonds marked R. and B.—The Jury in this case brought in a sealed verdict, which, being opened, was found to be in favor of the Government; but upon being polled, one of the Jurors declined to join in the verdict, and they were accordingly discharged.

The United States vs. Ten cases of patent petticoating.—This was an action to forfeit the goods on account of being undervalued in the invoice. The Jury found a verdict for the Government, condemning the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen; for claimants, Mr. Griswold.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

Matthew P. Read vs. David C. Fuller et al.—Order of Dec. 31, 1857, reversed. Costs to abide event.

Edgar M. Brown vs. Elisha A. Morgan et al.—Judgment for the dismissal of the complaint, with costs.

John W. Boyd vs. Joseph Oliver et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., in relation to the opening of a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets.—Report of referee confirmed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—FEB. 13.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

There were only 44 cases on the calender, of which 23 were prison cases, 16 bail cases, and 7 suspended cases.

Mary Spencer was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against her by Ellen Gorton, of No. 587 First-avenue. The complainant alleged that the prisoner "struck deponent with her fist, and tried to set fire to deponent with a lighted candle," (Feb. 3.) It appears Ellen was fighting with Mary's husband, and Mary only tried to separate them. The husband, the complainant said, was intoxicated. *Witness*—A man that's drunk 's to be excused. *Counsel*—What? *Witness*—Yes, sir, certainly.—The witness enlarged upon the injuries she had received, at great length. *Witness*—She wanted to roast the eyes out of me. *Judge Osborn*—She did? Discharge her.

Patrick McFallon, Patrick Duffy, and Robert Hunter, were charged with an assault and battery on James Fitzpatrick, of No. 71 Barclay-street, Jan. 23. The affray occurred in a bar-room. Fitzpatrick gave his testimony, and then another witness was placed on the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Did you see Fallon strike Fitzpatrick? *Witness*—Yes sir. *Judge Connolly*—Did he knock him down? *Witness*—No, Sir, he didn't knock him down, but— *Judge Connolly*—Did he bleed him? *Witness*—Well, yes, Sir, I saw him all bloody. *Judge Connolly*—Where did he hit him? *Witness*—He hit him in the face. *Counsel*—Well, now, didn't he just put his hand in his face to shove him back, and keep him from fighting? *Witness*—Put his hand in his face? He struck him. He wasn't fighting; he was trying to keep the others from fighting. A number of witnesses were called for the defence. *Judge Connolly*—Oh, there's no doubt that there was a bar-room row. We find him guilty, and fine him $5. The prisoner couldn't pay it, and was taken into prison.

Frederick Feltz, it was alleged, went to the residence of Frederick Stoltz, Feb. 11, and committed a violent assault and battery upon him. Witnesses for the prosecution, all Germans, were examined through an interpreter, and substantiated the charge. *Judge Osborn*—Has he got any witnesses? *Interpreter*—No, Sir. He (prisoner) has got a warrant against him (complainant.) *Judge Osborn*—Has he got a warrant against him? *Interpreter*—No, he's got a warrant against another men. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well. He's got no witnesses; we must find him guilty. This is a double offence. He commited an assault and battery on this man, and set the dog on him. Fine him $10.

John Kelly had committed an assault and battery, (Jan. 23,) on Adam McGuire, of No. 48 Roosevelt-street. The latter had him arrested by officer Seaman, of the Fourth Precinct Police, and preferred a complaint against him, alleging that he knocked him down and kicked him. Kelly was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Nicholas Fisher was arraigned on the complaint of Margaret Kranz, of No. 264 Third-avenue. Margaret said he tried to get into her room, the door of which she had locked, Feb. 9. She would not let him in, and he broke the glass in the window, a piece of which flew into her eye, injuring her severely. Another witness for the prosecution was examined who said Fisher and Kranz had a quarrel of which she (witness) was the cause, and related minutely the circumstances of the quarrel, finally relating that the prisoner broke the glass, as stated by the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—And that's the amount of it. He broke the glass of the window, and it happened to hit her in the face. (To the prisoner)—Have you got any witnesses? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir; I got three. *Judge Osborn*—Let's have one or two of 'em.—A witness for the defence said there was another woman present at the time of the difficulty. *First Witness*—(Springing up)—Oh, no there wasn't; I don't lie; there wasn't no other. *Judge Connolly*—That'll do, that'll do. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and fine him $5.

Mary Farlow was accused of assaulting and beating Eliza Jones, of No. 63 Ridge-street, Feb. 9. *Complainant*—She struck my younger sister. *Judge Connolly*—No matter about your younger sister. *Complainant*—She struck my younger sister, and struck me twice with a broomstick.—A man who saw the occurrence was placed on the stand. *Witness*—I heered de holler, you know, I heered de holler, and then I saw 'em come at her with a broomstick, brooms and broomsticks. They called her "Dutchie! Dutchie!" I don't know what for they called her "Dutchie."—A little girl was called as a witness for the defence. *Witness*—She (prisoner) was sweeping out the room, and they called her "Dutchie," and lifted their hands to strike her, and she didn't know what to do, and she lifted her hand too, and they threw water over her and over me too, and then she took water too, and— *Judge Osborn*—That'll do, that'll do. Discharge her.

Ellen Keating stole a shawl worth $2 from Mark Conway, No. 10 Downing-street, Feb. 9. Officer Miller arrested her for it, and the Court found her guilty and sentenced her to the Penitentiary for two months.

Lydia Ellis pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny preferred against her by George Herst. Her counsel said she was intoxicated when she committed the offence, and that she had reformed. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say, Judge Connolly? *Judge Connolly*—Well, I'm always disposed to aid persons who are inclined to reform. She pleads guilty. We'll suspend sentence this time, but (to the prisoner) if you're ever brought up here again on any charge, we'll sentence you on this.

Wm. O'Neil, a hackman, was charged with stealing a trunk which belonged to William B. Moneghan. It seems O'Neil charged Moneghan more fare than he was entitled to for carrying him a specified distance in his hack, and when the complainant refused to pay it the prisoner seized his trunk and detained it. The complainant did not appear. *Judge Osborn*—Well, this man ought to be punished. These men make it a practice to steal in this way. They keep old hacks and make them an excuse for stealing people's trunks. Remand him. He'll keep another week, I guess.

Maria Tigh was brought to the bar charged with beating a child named Catherine Sullivan, who was employed by her as a servant. The child was so badly injured that it was taken to the Hospital. The case was sent to the General Sessions at the request of counsel. *Judge Connolly*—Seeing that child as I did, at the Hospital I feel as if I couldn't try this case. For, of all the cases of sickness I ever saw that was the worst. *Counsel*—Well, there are two sides to the question.

John Coyle, previously convicted of an assault and battery upon Officer George W. Derbent, (Jan. 18,) was brought to the bar and sentence suspended.

James Hogan was charged by George Hoffman, of No. 366 Washington-street, with stealing a coonskin robe, worth $12, from him, (Feb. 11.) He was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Ann McCann was arraigned on the complaint of Mary Ann Jones of No. 547 Eighth-avenue, who charged her with stealing (Feb 10) three shirts and a quantity of ladies wearing apparel and under-clothing, all worth $10. Officer Lawrence arrested the prisoner. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 19 bbls. Ashes, 11,321 bbls. Flour, 252 bushels Wheat, 52,700 bushels Corn, 367 bags Feed, 303 bags Malt, 3,497 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,336 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of 155 bbls., in lots, at $6 12½@$6 25 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,820 bbls., including 1,042 bbls. Pots, and 767 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—In Philadelphia, Quercitron continues scarce, quiet, and nominal. The latest sales of No. 1 were effected at $28 50 ℔ ton.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and prices are firm.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at full prices. Sales 200 half bales Mocha (the first lot of the kind sold here during many months) at 17c.; 650 bags Rio at 9½c.@11½c., and 70 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. We quote Java at 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo at 10¼c.@12c.; Rio, at 9¼c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9c.@9½c.; and St. Domingo, at 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb. In New-Orleans, last week, Rio Coffee was actively inquired for, and the sales amounted to 11,631 bags, embracing 454 (Skimmings) at 7c.@8c.; 583 at 8½c.; 4,678 at 9c.@10c.; 1,206 at 9c.; 1,637 at 9¼c.; 870 at 9½c.; 393 at 9¾c.; 2,126 at 10c.; 706 at 10¼c., and 50 at 10½c. *Lonsdale's Weekly Statement* sets down the stock at 43,989 bags, (36,474 in first hands, and 7,515 in second hands,) against 77,545 at the corresponding date last year. The market closed at 9c. for ordinary, 9½c. for fair, and 10c.@10½c. for good fair to prime, showing an advance since last Friday of ¼c. Imports since July 1: Direct, 145,937 bags; coastwise, 9,175; total, 155,112, against 238,991 to the same date last year.

COPPER—American Ingot is in active request, including Lake Superior, at 22c., cash, ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet, but stiffly held.

COTTON—Exhibits less activity and less buoyancy. Sales were reported of only about 1,200 bales, in lots, including Middling, at 12c.@12¼c. for Upland, and 12¼c.@12½c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packages first quality, have been purchased to a fair extent at $1 50 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less freely offered, and being in fair request, prices favor factors. Sales 8,400 barrels.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 20@ 4 30
Extra State	4 30@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Exra Missouri	5 00@ 6 50

Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. superfine to fair extra at $4 20@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand and is steady. The transactions since our last comprise 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$5 for low mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive and languid, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

Exports of Flour to Foreign Ports from Richmond, Va., from July 1 to Feb. 1.

	1856-57.	1857-58.
Total barrels	111,040	178,412

FRUIT—Raisins are in demand, including Layer at $2 37½@$2 40, and Bunch at $2@$2 10 ℔ whole box. Other kinds are quiet at about former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and nominal. Sales have been confined to small lots, including choice Red Southern at $1 32½ ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at firmer rates. Sales 25,000 bushels new crop, at 56c.@66c. for Yellow, and 63½c.@65c. for White, chiefly Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and somewhat nominal. Oats are inactive and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in store in Chicago, Feb. 8.

Flour, bbls.	33,033	Rye, bushels	2,386
Wheat, bushels	823,407	Barley, bushels	38,713
Corn, bushels	4,746	Oats, bushels	36,889

The Chicago *Press* adds: "As there are ten vessels in the river with cargoes on board, averaging probably 13,000 bushels each, of 130,000 bushels in all, it is safe to say there are a million bushels of wheat in store and afloat here at present."

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River at 60c.@70c. cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, there has been a good deal of loose, with but very little bale Hay offering; the market, however, was rather dull. Hay was selling at $14@$15 for baled, and $10@$12 ℔ ton for loose; and Straw at $13@$15 for Rye, and $[illegible]@$10 ℔ ton for Wheat.

HEMP—Continues quiet and nominal. In St. Louis, during the week ending Feb. 10, sales transpired of only 87 bales common to good at $75@$80 ℔ ton. Stock in warehouse there, estimated at 4,500 bales.

HOPS—The demand is limited at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet, but is firmly held. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been reported of about 1,200 tons Anthracite Pig Iron at $20@$21 for No. 1, and $19@$20 for No. 2, cash, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Is moderately inquired for, including Spanish Pig at $5 50@$5 65 ℔ 100 lbs. Bar, &c., 2 ℔ cent. off for cash. Sheet and Pipe, 6c. ℔ lb. In St. Louis, during the week ending Feb. 10, sales were reported of 500 pigs Galena, at $5, and 120 pigs soft Missouri at $4 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in first hands, there, reduced to about 29,000 pigs.

LIME—Rockland, 65c.@66c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, at previous prices. New-Orleans, 27c.@29c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon. In Boston, yesterday, sales were made, by auction, of 1,050 bbls. New-Orleans, at 28c.@30½c.; 136 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.; 25 half bbls do. do., at 22½c.; and 75 bbls. Clayed Cuba, at 20c.@21½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds are moderately inquired for at about yesterday's closing rates. Crude Turpentine, $3 62½@$3 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@47½c. ℔ gallon; Tar, $2@$2 25 ℔ bbl.; Common Resin, $1 45 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered; No. 1 Resin, $2 50@$3 50; and White and Pale Resin, at $3 50@$5 ℔ 280 lbs.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 11.—Turpentine—Sales since our last of 3,820 bbls. have been made at $2 60 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits has declined a shade; sales on Monday of 110 bbls. at 41c., and 250 do. at 41½c. ℔ gallon. Tar—60 bbls. changed hands at $1 40 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is in better request and is now worth 57c.@58c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds are in moderate demand at about previous figures. The New-Bedford *Standard* of the 11th inst., reports a sale, on Tuesday, "of Crude Sperm Oil at $1 25 ℔ gallon. A correspondent of a leading New-York house in the Oil trade gives the following sales: 300 bbls. in Westport at $1 12; 200 do. at the Vineyard at the same rate; 180 do. at New-Bedford at $1 15; and 350 do. do. at $1 20—all for export. Manufactured Sperm Oil is very firm at the advanced rates—$1 30@$1 35 for natural and bleached. Winter Bleached Whale is selling at 70c.@73c., 4 months."

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at, however, higher prices. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $16 10@$16 25 for Mess, and $12 75@$13 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8¼c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request at full prices, including long Middle, boneless city cut, at 9½c. ℔ lb. Lard in demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and buoyant; the transactions since our last consist of 430 bbls., in lots, at $11@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in request, and steady, at 6½c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.

Chicago Hog Trade Statistics, from Nov. 1 to Feb. 6.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total Live—No.	146,250	55,402
Total Dressed—No.	22,412	10,119
Grand Total—No.	168,663	65,521
Same time last season	92,458	—

Total amount packed in Chicago, about 85,000 head. The Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript*, of Feb. 3, says: "The packing of Pork in our city is about at a close, and as there is an anxiety manifested by those interested in the trade to gather the correct amounts put up at different points, we append the following statistics obtained from one of our packers: Total number packed, 34,100 hogs. There are probably 1,000 to 1,500 hogs to arrive yet. The packing last year in this city amounted to 24,500, with weight about the same as this season. The average price paid this season has been about $4 15 ℔ 100 lbs. net."

RICE—Sales have been reported of 300 tcs. ordinary to good, at $2@$3 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed is in good request, at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel, but is generally held at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Clover is salable and firm, at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Flax and Timothy are quiet, and somewhat nominal. In Philadelphia, during the week, all the Clover Seed offered [illegible] changed hands at $5 [illegible] ℔ bushel, [illegible] and stores, as in quality, [illegible] bushels to go out of the market, [illegible] bushel, and 2,100 bushels have been [illegible] for future delivery, on terms kept private. [illegible] was selling slowly, at $2 [illegible] ℔ bushel for domestic. In Baltimore, [illegible] week, Clover Seed arrived freely [illegible] ℔ bushel. The sales [illegible] $5 25@$5 50, closing at $5 25 ℔ bushel. [illegible] Timothy was [illegible] at $2 75 [illegible] was nominal, at $1 10@$1 12½ ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at [illegible] rates. Sales 480 hhds., in lots, chiefly New-Orleans, at 5⅜c.@6⅝c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at 10c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are in reduced supply and firmly [illegible] at very full rates.

TIN—Holders display more confidence, but the demand is restricted.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet at rather [illegible] prices. The Richmond Whig says: [illegible]

Receipts of Tobacco at Richmond during January. [illegible]

Total, hhds. [illegible]

Exports of Tobacco to foreign ports from Richmond, Va., from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1.

Total, hhds. [illegible]

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. in lots, at [illegible] cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are quiet, shipowners claiming advanced rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, [illegible] ℔ lb. Flour, 1s. 9d ℔ bbl. Grain, [illegible] ℔ bushel. Resin, 1s. 9d ℔ bbl. Pork 2s. [illegible] ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s [illegible] ℔ tc. and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, [illegible] Pork, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc. Naval Stores 2s. 6d ℔ 280 lbs.; Oil Cake, 20s.@25s.; [illegible] Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: ship *Sunshine*, 2,600 tons Coal to Acapulco, at $9 50 ℔ ton; a ship from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, ½d.; a bark, 350 tons, from City Point to Buenos Ayres, Flour, $1 12½c.; a British brig from Darien to Nantes, 250,000 feet Lumber, $21; a brig from Machias to Porto Rico, and back to New-York, Sugar 4½c. and Molasses $3; a brig from [illegible] to Trinidad, Cuba, and back to New-York, and brig [illegible] tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back, [illegible] we did not learn.

The Philadelphia Corn Exchange Association.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces the appearance of the fourth annual report of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Association. During the year twenty new members were elected. The whole number now amounts to 347, of whom 330 are full members, and 17 are subscribers. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January was $[illegible]. A Commercial Library is recommended, and we learn that already several valuable works have been [illegible] by way of commencement. Among them is a complete copy of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS.
PER STAR OF THE WEST.
Very latest dates from
Sidney,
Melbourne,
Hobartown,
Adelaide,
Geelong,
Launceston,
Sandhurst,
Bendigo,
Ballarat,
And other leading papers in Australia.
California Newspapers.
Oregon Newspapers.
Sandwich Island Newspapers.
Washington Territory Newspapers.
Just received and for sale by
J. T. [illegible],
California News Agent, No. [illegible] Ann-st.

AN ODE.
[illegible]
'Twas at the [illegible]
And [illegible] are won
Arranged in gilded state
The witty, wise and great,
Of the world's [illegible] throng.
And poems rare were placed around
In richest style and rainbow colors bound,
(So Genius should by Art be [illegible])
Rich jewels flashed on every side,
Which beauteous maid, with rapture eyed,
With bracelets one was soon supplied.
A lovely, lovely, lovely pair.
None but the girls,
None but the girls,
None but the girls deserve such ware.
At the famous American Gift and Book Store, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] popular works, and an equal number of presents—one for every book—will be found. The Gifts and Books are delivered at the same time. Splendid Valentines, varying in price [illegible], and a superb gift with each. Catalogues free. Country orders promptly filled. Address [illegible]

MISS SEWELL'S NEW BOOK FOR LENT.
STANFORD & DELISSER
Will publish on the 16th instant,
THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK.
By the author of "Amy Herbert," "Readings Preparatory to Confirmation," &c., uniform with "The Child of Jesus," &c.
NOW READY:
II.
MAMMA'S LESSONS ABOUT JESUS.
With Illustrations. 50 cents.
III.
MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. 50 cents.

DR. BARCLAY'S GREAT WORK ON JERUSALEM.
Ready on THURSDAY, the 18th instant,
THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING; Or, JERUSALEM AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, AND AS IT IS TO BE. By Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Missionary, with over 70 fine Illustrations. Royal 8vo, muslin, gilt $3 50.
From the Banner of the Cross.
It contains more curious, original and startling matter than any book that has ever been written on the Holy Land. STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A complete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of [illegible] cents. Address D. KIMBALL & CO., Publishers, Providence, R. I.

SPIRITUALISM, ITS PHENOMENA AND SIGNIFICANCE.—An essay read [illegible] of the Spiritual Telegraph [illegible] Union, with the discussion by the members and others. 68 pages; price 12 cents, or 5 3-cent stamps, [illegible] postage. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Publisher, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS, FOR THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS.
It being the order of the day to offer great bargains, HAINES BROTHERS, corner of [illegible] determine not to be outdone, and knowing that they can sell lower than any other dealers, now offer their stock of splendid instruments at a
LARGE REDUCTION FOR CASH,
on all sales made within the above specified time. Persons wishing FINE CARVED PIANOS WITH PEARL KEYS, &c., will be able now to get them at [illegible] with plain case in ordinary times, and will find it greatly to their advantage to deal with the manufacturers.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell a Piano which cost $750 for $[illegible] having rich Steel, [illegible] Description, viz: All round corners, back exactly like the front, [illegible] top, double carved legs, with pears, [illegible] fluted moulding of solid rosewood, all round [illegible] loped pearl keys, most elaborately inlaid [illegible] work of vases of plenty, fountains, bouquets, [illegible] rich plate, superb rosewood case entire; [illegible] tion; made and finished in the best manner by one of the most celebrated City makers and fully guaranteed for two years; three months in use, and perfect, and well worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano, and unexcelled tone and power. Apply at No. 575 4th av., near the Crystal Palace, for three days, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash customer, and boxed if necessary.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—PRICE $175—A [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, round corners, Gothic front, made by the celebrated makers, Nunns, of this City, nearly new, cost price $[illegible] splendid tone, metallic plate. Call at No. [illegible] Bayard-st., between Forsyth and Chrystie sts.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte [illegible] warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, [illegible] assortment of instruments may be found, [illegible] our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, [illegible] arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the greatest [illegible] improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes, [illegible] low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway, [illegible] and warranted for three years. [illegible] first premium wherever exhibited.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, elegant case, fine brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker, [illegible] will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. [illegible] Bedford-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale on [illegible] terms, at their manufactory, Nos. [illegible] 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. H. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning;— [illegible] served at [illegible] a week; mailed [illegible].

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

[illegible] invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, [illegible]"

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications [illegible] to state important facts, but entirely [illegible]. We must repeat that, for reasons of [illegible] communications [illegible], under no circumstances, RECEIVE [illegible]. We must have such evidence of the writer's name and address may afford of [illegible] of his statements;—as a matter of course, [illegible] always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that [illegible] to us for publication.

[illegible] correspondence, containing important [illegible] all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 30th of January, arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing three days' later news from Europe, [illegible] later news from India, and intelligence from China to Dec. 16. Parliament was to assemble on the 4th inst. Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India. The Bank of England, the day before the *Niagara* sailed, reduced its rate of discount to four per cent., but the reduction seems to have had little or no effect on the Money Market. From India the news is interesting, though not specially important. A telegram had been received from Malta, announcing the arrival of the Bombay mail, with intelligence that Sir J. Outram, on the 22d of December, attacked the rebels at Alumbagh, and defeated them with but little loss, capturing four guns. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was at Furrukabad, and was expected to move westward in a short time with a powerful force. From China the news is important. YEH had returned an insolent and sarcastic answer to the ultimatum of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and the combined attack on Canton was expected to take place in a very short time. The relations of Lord ELGIN are represented to have been of the most temperate character. Previous to the reception of YEH's answer, the American Commissioner, Mr. REED, solicited an interview with him in the city, and YEH replied in the most insolent manner that no barbarian should set foot within the limits of Canton, but offered to meet him outside the city. The late attempt on the life of the Emperor continued to be the all-absorbing topic in France. Addresses from the Army were received in great numbers, some of them characterized by the strongest language. The Army of the line is to be divided into five great commands, to be stationed at Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Toulouse and Tours. A plot against the life of the King of Naples is also said to have been discovered, in which ten Frenchmen were implicated. A variety of other interesting news will be found in our dispatch from [illegible].

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star* arrived at this port on Saturday, bringing London papers of the 30th of January,—one day later than those received by the *Indian* or *City of Baltimore*. A rather important meeting of New-York and Erie bondholders was held in London on the 29th ult. Mr. MORAN, who had recently arrived in England from this country, was introduced to the meeting as the new President of the line, and he made some interesting remarks, which will be found elsewhere, on its resources and responsibilities. The presents to the Princess Royal, on the occasion of her marriage, are described as being most gorgeous and superb.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon with the California mails of Jan. 20, and over $1,300,000 in treasure. The California Legislature met on the 4th ult., and Governor JOHNSON, the retiring Executive, sent in a long message. On the 8th Gov. WELLER was inaugurated, and delivered a brief address, which has been very well received throughout the whole State. A Fugitive Slave Bill had been introduced in the Legislature, and also resolutions indorsing the policy of Senator DOUGLAS on the Kansas question. Both the political and general intelligence by this steamer is interesting. From Oregon there is a report that the Snake Indians had joined the Mormons, and also another very unreliable rumor that a battle had been fought between the latter and the United States troops. From the Sandwich Islands we have no news of importance.

Our advices from Great Salt Lake City, by way of California, are interesting. BRIGHAM's army—supposed to number about 3,000 men—is said to be in good condition. It is reported that five American gentlemen, whose names have not been ascertained, were lately murdered by the Indians about 100 miles South of Salt Lake, and it is suspected that the Saints had some hand in the massacre. It seems that about the 28th of August last, these American gentlemen left Carson Valley and traveled to Salt Lake in company with the Mormons who quitted the Valley by order of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The excitement in California in regard to a Mormon war is still kept up, and volunteer companies are being organized over the whole State. The extracts which we publish elsewhere from harangues delivered by some of the Apostles and Saints will be found extremely spicy.

Two weeks later intelligence from South America is received by the *Star of the West*. One [illegible] had been arrested in Lima on the charge of conspiring to bring 400 Americans to Peru to fight for [illegible], but the story is generally disbelieved. Nothing worthy of note had occurred in Peru to change the prospects of the combatants. A fight of five hours duration is reported to have taken place between the adherents of CASTILLA and VIVANCO, and only one or two lives were lost. Chili is suffering from the effects of a severe monetary pressure, and Bolivia seems to be at peace, and satisfied, for once, with its present Executive. There is scarcely any news from New-Granada. Our Panama correspondent does not believe that the Cass-Herran treaty will meet with the approbation of President OSPINA.

Congress was not in session on Saturday, and the State Legislature did very little of general interest. Our dispatches give some interesting information relative to the Lecompton movements.

The third meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, deputed to investigate the predicament of the Comptroller's department, was held on Saturday in the City Hall library. Mr. FLAGG was reexamined by the Chairman, Councilman GENET. He stated that three other cases of irregularity had come to light, in the formation of the contracts for regulating Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, and also in one for the Sixth-avenue; in each of these Mr. KABLEY's name occurred. Mr. FLAGG testified that several suspicious entries had been discovered in the contracts for 1857, but he could not speak very positively, inasmuch as the books had not been sufficiently examined. Investigations, under his direction, were in progress. About $15,000 would cover the newly-discovered frauds. He thought that ultimately the City would lose nothing on the transaction in which J. B. SMITH is involved, as undoubtedly the money would be recovered. Mr. FLAGG handed to the Chairman specifications of a somewhat lengthy character, illustrating the nature of these contracts, and what had been paid upon them, after which the Committee adjourned to Saturday next.

The Island Hospital, on the Southern end of Blackwell's Island, was burned to the ground early on Saturday morning. There were about 550 persons—officers and patients,—in the building when the alarm was given, all of whom succeeded in making good their escape. The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock A. M., in the kitchen of the central building, occupied by the Resident Physician and assistants, and spread rapidly to the two wings. A high wind from the northwest prevailed, the night was bitter cold, and the efforts of the officers and the convicts,—about thirty of the latter were employed in passing water to the burning building,—were unavailing. By 8 o'clock the Hospital was entirely consumed. The loss to the City is about $100,000, and is not covered by insurance.

A young Frenchman named VINCENT CHOVET[?] came to his death on Saturday by taking overdoses of morphine, administered by RICHARD BOCKE[?], a drug clerk. [illegible], who was a room-mate of deceased, gave him the deadly drug (without weighing it), to allay excessive pains caused by inflammatory rheumatism. The Coroner made an examination of the case, and the Jury exonerated the clerk.

On Saturday night, a little after 8 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE H. SIMONSON was attacked by a party of rowdies, at the door of STEPHEN STORY'S Saloon, on Pierrepont, near Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and so badly injured that he died yesterday morning. PATRICK LALLY, who, it is supposed, gave the mortal blow, was yesterday arrested and committed to answer. Last evening the citizens of Brooklyn held a meeting, at Gothic Hall, when a Vigilance Committee was appointed, to see that the accused is brought to trial, and to devise some means to protect peaceable citizens from such outrages.

D. WEMYSS JOBSON was arrested on Saturday, on a complaint of libel entered by Dr. JOHN ALLEN, dentist in Bond-street, charged with uttering libelous placards, and publishing slanderous attacks upon him in the *Herald*. Mr. JOBSON gave bail for $1,000 to answer the charge before the Court of General Sessions.

The adjourned investigation of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen into the affairs of the Comptroller's Department took place on Saturday. Three new cases came to light, upon which investigations are still in progress.

The deaths in the City last week numbered 443—six more than the week preceding—but five more than for the corresponding week of last year. Small-pox caused 21 deaths. There is no epidemic prevailing in the City. We hear of a good deal of scarlet fever and whooping-cough, but it is generally of a mild type.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed with less vigor for Cotton. Flour was in fair demand, and it slightly advanced. Corn was also pretty freely purchased, at firmer prices. Other kinds of grain were inactive, at about previous quotations. Groceries attracted less attention, yet they were unchanged in value. Provisions were in request, and prices favored factors. Freights were quiet, shipowners having slightly advanced their claims. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 557.

The State Auditor.

The Albany *Evening Journal* announces that Gov. KING has decided not to reappoint Mr. N. S. BENTON, to be Auditor of the Canal Department. Mr. BENTON's "ability and integrity are conceded;" but, says the *Journal*:

"Gov. KING represents the Republican Party. In disposing of the most important and desirable office in his gift, he does not feel at liberty to bestow it upon a gentleman whose life-long political principles, associations and sympathies have been *adverse*, and who, in November last, was the candidate of another party, for Comptroller. Not even the strong considerations of expediency which suggested and pressed this appointment could reconcile the Governor to depart from a course which he deems *essential to the strength and harmony of political action*. The Governor will, we doubt not, nominate a Republican for Auditor who possesses all the qualifications which we concede to Col. BENTON. The State, therefore, will *lose nothing by the change*.

We should have been entirely satisfied, we repeat, with the renomination of Col. BENTON; and the more so, after the "American" members of the House bargained with the Democracy. But the Governor could not bring his mind to that view of the question, and it is due to him to say that his determination evinces the fidelity of a Republican with the firmness of a Statesman."

Statesmanship now-a-days means little more than fidelity to party. The political incidents of every day,—in State and federal governments alike,—prove that all other considerations yield to this. We believe this is the only country in the world in which all the offices of the Government, high and low, political and clerical, are regarded as the spoils of party,—in which all considerations of the public good are inexorably and remorselessly sacrificed to the success of party.

We have nothing to say against Gov. KING's decision in regard to the Canal Auditor. We concede that as such things go, he could not have acted differently. Retention of a political opponent in any office, however humble, would undoubtedly have been regarded as treachery to party obligations, and would have been resented accordingly. The ablest and most distinguished Democrat in the Union, is unceremoniously ejected from the party by the Executive fiat, because he cannot imitate the Executive agility in reversing his position and waging war upon his own principles. The leading Republican Senator,—the man who has done more than any other in the Union to organize the Republican Party, is denounced by his former friends for venturing to declare that he will never sacrifice the public good to the success of his party. Gov. KING may certainly be excused for avoiding a fate which neither DOUGLAS nor SEWARD could escape.

We cannot agree with the *Journal* in thinking that the State will "lose nothing" by a change in the Auditorship. That office is peculiarly one of detail, and its usefulness depends entirely upon the familiarity of the incumbent with the minute and numberless particulars of each specific case on which he is called to act. One Auditor may save the State hundreds of thousands of dollars more than another, of equal ability and integrity, merely because he is more intimately acquainted with the details of his office. The State will, therefore, lose the experience of Mr. BENTON in making a change; and it is a loss which cannot easily be repaired. The Government has rarely had a more faithful, or more effective public servant than he.

A SPECIMEN OF MODERN CHIVALRY.—The tactics of the model specimens of Southern chivalry are sometimes so curiously ingenious as to repay careful and attentive study. The great Keitt fight in the House offers several points from which very interesting and instructive observations may be taken. Mr. KEITT, for example, is exceedingly anxious to hold somebody responsible for having *said* that he was knocked down by Mr. GROW. The noticeable point here is, that he takes no exception to the *fact* of being knocked down. He makes no issue with the man who did it, but seeks another with somebody who may *mention* the occurrence.

The Richmond *South*, in a letter from Washington, gives the following illustration of a similar dodge on the part of Mr. BARKSDALE, whose loss of his wig was one of the most exciting incidents of the affair:

"After all the uproar and confusion of the *rencontre* had subsided, and order been completely restored, Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, than whom no more dauntless spirit breathes, walked quietly to the seat of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and said in an ordinary tone, 'I understand, Sir, that you *deny* having struck me.' 'Indeed I did not strike you, Sir,' anxiously replied Mr. WASHBURNE. 'Then, Sir,' said Mr. BARKSDALE, speaking all the time in a quiet, cool undertone, '*I pronounce you to be an infamous liar*;' The honorable free-soiler had no reply to make to this, and Mr. BARKSDALE turned quietly away."

Here, it will be noticed, Mr. BARKSDALE admits that he was struck by Mr. WASHBURNE: he denies in the most explicit manner the report that he was *not* struck. But he takes no exception to it. A blow, to this "dauntless spirit," seems to have been no cause of offence. He calls nobody to an account for having struck him. He very quietly pockets that indignity,—indeed, he struts about with it and makes the most ostentatious display of it possible. But when Mr. WASHBURNE denied having struck him, then comes the occasion for the display of Mr. BARKSDALE's chivalry. Upon *that* he pronounces Mr. WASHBURNE an "infamous liar." And the *South* affects astonishment that Mr. W. did not challenge him upon the spot. If a man takes a confessed blow so quietly as Mr. BARKSDALE did, it can scarcely be expected that much notice should be taken of what he says.

Kansas and the Academy.

Mr. GEORGE B. BUTLER, in a card published in the TIMES of Saturday morning, states that on Thursday evening, after an interview with three of the Directors of the Academy of Music, he was informed by Mr. TUNISON, the agent in charge of the building, who had just seen Mr. H. A. COIT, the President of the Board, that the house should be warmed and lighted, and *that he could have possession of it* for the purpose of the Anti-Lecompton meeting on Friday night. It was upon the strength of this statement that he assured the public through the Press, on Friday morning, that the objections of the Directors had been overcome, and that the meeting would be held.

Mr. BUTLER's statement had not appeared when we wrote the paragraph in the TIMES of Saturday morning. Thus far it stands uncontradicted, and while it exonerates Mr. BUTLER from censure, it leaves the Directors of the Academy in a position where self-respect should compel an explanation of their apparent extraordinary violation of their own engagement. Mr. BUTLER states explicitly that TUNISON promised, after an interview with Mr. COIT, to give him possession of the building, that Mr. TUNISON warmed and partially lighted it for the purpose, and that, at the last moment, by order of Messrs. R. L. CUTTING and P. C. SCHUYLER, he refused to comply with the engagement, and closed the doors. Unless these gentlemen are content to submit in silence to the imputations of Mr. BUTLER's card, they will probably gratify the public by some explanation of the matter.

We also mentioned, on Saturday, that it had been stated that, when Mr. BUTLER engaged the Academy, on Monday evening, it was for the ostensible purpose of a *lecture*, and that upon reading the announcement of the real object of the meeting in the papers of Friday morning, permission was withdrawn. In reference to this matter, the receipt itself, dated on Friday afternoon, and reading as follows, is conclusive:

"Received, New-York, Feb. 9, 1858, from Mr. GEO. B. BUTLER, $200 for the rent of the Academy of Music for the night of Feb. 12, *to be used for an Anti-Lecompton meeting*. JAMES T. TUNISON, for B. ULLMAN."

It is but just to Mr. BUTLER to say that his explanations of the affair, so long as they are unimpeached, fully justified him in supposing that the use of the building would be granted as originally stipulated, and that he was warranted in so assuring the public.

Abolishing Women.

Dr. HARRIOTT K. HUNT is, much to her own regret, a woman. She is by profession a physician, and resides in Boston.

Dr. HUNT is one of the dozen women in the United States who pine because Nature did not make them men. This unfortunate circumstance is the standing grievance of their lives. What avail the privileges, immunities, attentions, and advantages accorded to them by the gallantry of the rougher sex, so long as they may not go to Congress, enlist in the militia, be watchmen and constables, wear pantaloons, or even vote?

Impressed with an indignant sense of these disabilities, Mrs. Dr. HUNT is seeking legislative relief. Unlike her compatriot, LUCY STONE, she does not despise the power of the State, or altogether refuse to pay her taxes. She brings her case before the Legislature of Massachusetts. That body has appointed a joint Select Committee to consider and report whether or no Dr. HARRIOTT and the rest of womankind shall be admitted to the ballot-box. This Committee, as we learn from the Boston papers, has held a public hearing in the State House, where Dr. HUNT "expressed her disgust at the freedom allowed to men to vote, while women are debarred the privilege." In this "disgust" she was ably sustained by Hon. SAMUEL E. SEWALL and WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Committee listened patiently, and appointed another day when it will listen still more.

Mrs. Dr. HUNT mistakes the best way to approach the object she has in view. Instead of demanding the privilege of suffrage, which she would not care for after she had it, she should go at once to the root of the matter. Let her demand the passage of a bill in the following words:

"*Be it enacted*, That all women shall become men; this act to take effect immediately."

Nothing short of such a comprehensive and thorough proceeding will answer the expectations of Dr. HUNT and her small band of female reformers.

Nevertheless we will not promise to support the measure. To confess the truth, we do not wish to see women abolished. We would rather not do without them. If they were all like Dr. HUNT and LUCY STONE we might think differently. But the softer sex, we are free to say it, seems to us worth preserving as it is. We therefore call upon the Massachusetts Legislature to exercise a judicious conservatism. What would become of us if there were no women?

SPIRITUALISTS' BALL AND LEVEE.—Dancing succeeds Rapping. The Spiritualists of Charlestown, Mass., treated themselves to a Ball, at Washington Hall, in that city, on Wednesday evening last. One hundred couples assembled on the occasion. There was singing by the MYERS sisters, and other, the like, exercises, after which came a supper. At 10 o'clock dancing commenced, which continued till 2.

Now this is an improvement upon the former practices of the sect. How much better to have a song, a supper, and a dance, than to listen in the dark to women thumping with their toes.

The Rapping mystery is one of the extraordinary things of the day. Not the rapping itself, which is simple enough, but the fact that anybody should believe that spirits had an agency in it. That is the miracle. When we consider that tens of thousands, in this day of boasted light, place confidence in that shallowest of impostures, it behooves us to think charitably of those who burnt witches, and even of BRIGHAM YOUNG's deluded followers. The history of rapping is curious enough to be written in full. Not that we propose to become its historian; but one fact may be mentioned as suggestive. The heel and the toe exercise of the Spiritualists is always performed under the cover of petticoats. No pantalooned creature ever attempted it. The spirits select their mediums with discretion. Their preference is for women exclusively; and for this partiality to the sex they have their reasons. Whether it will survive the era of long dresses we do not certainly know, though we have our opinion.

A Warning to Critics.

Rev. SIDNEY SMITH, in his capacity of Edinburgh Reviewer, once refused to read a certain book, unless the author could procure an act of Parliament compelling him to do so. This was a noble example of respect for the laws and institutions of society, and we are pleased to see that it has not been altogether thrown away upon the world. For Mr. DENNIS MCMAHON, of this City, by profession an attorney, and the husband of a lady who aspires to the useful but difficult office of regenerating the public stage, has taken a hint from the Canon of St. Paul's, and in a letter, which we elsewhere publish, informs the "dramatical critics" of this City that if they do not justly appreciate the talents and the acting of his wife, he will enforce upon them a due enlightenment by strenuous applications of the criminal law.

The idea, when exhibited in this precise form, assumes a delightful novelty, and we do not doubt that the public will accord to Mr. MCMAHON all the credit which he so justly deserves. It occurs to us, however, who naturally contemplate this projected reform with eyes less blinded by enthusiasm than those of its philanthropic authors, that the language of the Revised Statutes of New-York is less explicit in regard to the offence of inadequate or inaccurate criticism than it should be, and we beg Mr. MCMAHON to lose no time in suggesting such a proper modification of the sections which treat of this subject as shall leave no loophole of escape to the indolent and the ill-disposed. The Legislature is still in session, and as there seems to be no probability that they will take any action whatever on any other question, there will doubtless be no difficulty in inducing the Conscript Fathers to provide some fitting punishment for the offenders upon whom Mr. MCMAHON has fixed his fatal eye. We are very sure that the public would willingly see any penalty inflicted upon them short of some such cruel, unusual and unconstitutional torment as would be involved, for instance, in a law requiring them to read one another's criticisms, or to criticize fairly one another's plays.

SINGULAR RESULT OF A TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The trial of ISAAC L. WOOD, at Geneseo, New-York, on an indictment for murdering RHODA WOOD, his brother's wife, by poison, came to a conclusion on Wednesday, after occupying the Oyer and Terminer for six days. The Jury were unable to find a verdict. Eleven were for conviction, but the twelfth, a Mr. MOSES LONG, would not concur, because he had conscientious scruples respecting the death penalty! A strong feeling of indignation prevailed in Geneseo at the conduct of LONG, as the public in that vicinity were convinced of the prisoner's guilt. The excitement in the village and county is represented as greater than had been witnessed for many years before.

WOOD is under another indictment for the murder of his brother. Mr. MOSES LONG must be a philanthropist of the most practical school thus to remain upon a jury six days in order that his "conscientious scruples" might come in at the last moment to rescue a murderer from the gallows.

THE MORMONS GROWING PACIFIC.—A variety of unreliable rumors concerning the Mormons and their doings reach us by every California mail. These reports are generally to the effect that the United States troops have been cut up by a large body of Mormons. We see that some such statements have been again circulated by the San Francisco papers, but they are not worthy of the slightest credit. The fact is that the case is quite the reverse. According to present appearances there is little danger of an actual collision between BRIGHAM's troops and the United States soldiers. If we take as an index of their views the more recent harangues of the Saints we will find them almost pacific in tone and spirit. Whether the change has been caused by fear or by policy we know not; but certain it is that BRIGHAM, when he now speaks in the Tabernacle, is neither so loud in his boasts nor so virulent in his abuse. He is even to be found advocating pacific measures. The extracts which we publish elsewhere from some of his speeches and those of other Mormon celebrities will be found especially interesting.

Personal.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has just been elected a Foreign Corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the Institute of France. The actual Foreign Associates of this Academy, which is the fifth, in point of date, of the divisions of the Institute, having been refounded by LOUIS PHILLIPPE in 1832, are five in number, of whom two are Americans, the historians PRESCOTT and BANCROFT, and three Englishmen, Lord BROUGHAM, Mr. HENRY HALLAM, and Mr. MCCULLOCH. How many of our countrymen are to be found in the ranks of the 225 foreign correspondents of the Institute, we cannot at this moment recall; but the election of Mr. EVERETT into a body made up with great discrimination and practical judgment is a solid distinction as well as an agreeable compliment.

Letters from Silesia state that the Ducal Castle of Ratibor has just been destroyed by fire. It belonged to Prince Victor de Hohenlohe, Duke of Ratibor and Prince of Corney. This nobleman, who is the only subject of the ducal rank in Prussia, distinguished himself in 1850 by coming to Berlin to plead for the Silesian Salt tax imposed by the nobles upon the people as a "right conferred by Nature and guaranteed by God."

THE WEATHER.—Saturday was a blustering day. The air was cold and biting, and the wind blew in gusts. Ladies of expansive crinoline found difficulty in making headway against the breezes, or were borne along more rapidly than pleased them, when they and the wind came from the same quarter. Volumes of dust were rolled up like smoke from the dirty streets, and every one's eyes and nostrils and mouths contained miniature deserts. When night came the sky was cloudy, and the weather-wise prognosticated a storm. Saturday night it commenced snowing, and all day Sunday it kept it up; but when it ceased at night-fall the ground was barely covered by a thin winding-sheet, and then the stars came out and the Heavens looked blue, and the weather to-day is—what we all perceive it to be.

A CURIOSITY.—We saw, on Saturday, a green cucumber, eighteen inches long, picked from the vines on Friday, in Colonel COLT's green-house, at Hartford, Conn., and sent by his gardener, Mr. [illegible], to a gentleman in this City.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 16 Wall-st., and 331 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Democrats Caucusing for Lecompton.

Probable Attempt to Force a Vote in the Senate.

Attempted Compromise—Chances Against its Success—Calhoun Sticks to Delaware Crossing, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

At the Democratic caucus last night, only thirty attended. A resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to consider what can be done for the salvation of Lecompton and the party, to report on Wednesday night, to which time the caucus adjourned.

It is rumored that an effort will be made in the Senate to establish the previous question, and so force an early vote on the Kansas question, and cut short the exposition of the frauds.

The Senate Committee on Territories will not report to-morrow. COLLAMER and WADE will sign one minority report probably, and DOUGLAS another.

CALHOUN openly repudiates the idea now that he will return the Free-State Legislature. He will play the Delaware Crossing game through to the end.

The Anti-Lecompton men are not at all dismayed by the attempts of the Administration to patch up a compromise based upon the proposition that Kansas shall be admitted with a proviso declaring the people's right to change the Constitution immediately, if they choose. While this would be a concession of the charge of fraud or insufficiency in the former election, it has a still stronger element of repugnance to Southern men, in the fact that it would inevitably result in the absolute rejection of Slavery. It is believed that all the South Americans and several Southern Democrats would vote against the admission coupled with such a condition.

I am assured by gentlemen who ought to know that there is no disposition on the part of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to accept this or any other plan of compromise. It is not believed that more than one of their number can by any possibility be seduced into retiring from their uncompromising hostility to the Lecompton Constitution in any and every event, until it shall have been shown to embody the free will of a majority of the people in all its parts.

In answer to the fear expressed in some quarters, that upon the direct question of the admission or rejection of Kansas, the admission will triumph, it is argued with force that the motion to refer to the Committee on Territories was by far the strongest which the Lecomptonites could ever present. It was urged upon Democratic opponents of the measure that the Territorial Committee would give the charges of fraud a fair investigation, and every possible influence was brought to bear upon them to induce them not to deny the wishes of the Administration upon so simple a proposition.

But all arguments failed, and it is difficult to see how any man who refused to sustain the Administration on *that* occasion can possibly change his front now. Such instability would afford further *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the declarations made by correspondents of certain Southern presses, to the effect that the Executive was prepared to carry the scheme by Executive bribery and corruption.

Besides, the Democrats who kicked out of the party traces, on the motion to refer, know perfectly well that they have no future position, except by success in the movement which they have initiated. If they should turn back now, they would assuredly be used and then spurned,—forgiveness and restoration of confidence are out of the question. But if they stand firm in their present position, they are sure of success; and then the Douglas Democracy will be the Power in the Democratic Party, and they its chief exponents.

On the other hand, if they should yield, they know that henceforth the Democracy of the North will be powerless to bestow substantial honors or rewards. Thus conscience, judgment and interest combine to keep them true to the cause of "Popular Sovereignty" as preached by every man of them in the late campaign.

Instead of Lecompton being stronger upon the direct vote, the opinion of shrewd observers here is that it will be weaker—that several who voted to refer will vote finally to reject—especially if the universally-admitted Kansas frauds are put in unequivocal shape by the packed Committee of Investigation.

The Lecomptonites fear this result,—hence they are determined to crowd the measure to the vote at the earliest day possible. The effort will begin in the Senate, perhaps, to-morrow,—although, in view of the fact that the dangerous illness of his wife has rendered Mr. DOUGLAS unable to have his due share in the proceedings of the Territorial Committee, may cause a brief delay of the report.

Any attempt, however, to crowd the bill through the Senate at once will assuredly be defeated, for no vote can be taken until after a long and earnest debate.

In the House the effort is making to procure a sudden report from the Committee without waiting for the investigation ordered by the House. Such a scheme might succeed if the Administration had an unscrupulous majority of twenty men,—but as the case stands it must fail,—or react against the measure itself.

I repeat, that unless gentlemen who have the reputation of being men of integrity, can be bought like sheep,—or unless Republicans are careless or faithless, the Lecompton scheme will never come as near passing the House as did a reference to the Committee on Territories. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Board appointed by the War Department to examine SHARP's breech-loading pistols—of a similar construction to the breech-loading carbine—have made a report,—the object being to ascertain how long they could be used without cleaning. After twenty-six shots with the eight-inch, and thirteen with the ten-inch pistol, the movable or sliding breech became so foul as to work with difficulty, and to render further experiment impracticable. Ten shots were fired in one minute.

The Treasurer's statement for the week ending Monday; Receipts nearly $664,000. Amount deposited in New-York upwards of $1,500,000. Subject to draft, $4,439,000. Drafts paid, $1,101,000. For the quarter ending with December: Receipts received into the Treasury from all sources, $7,092,688. Expenditures, $17,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Territories are preparing a report and a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. They are acting without reference to the question of whether the Free-State or Pro-Slavery party has the Legislature and State officers. In deference to Mr. DOUGLAS, the Chairman of the Committee, who has illness in his family, the report will probably not be made before Thursday, in order to give him time to prepare his dissenting views. Messrs. WADE and COLLAMER will unite in a third report. It is clearly understood that in the event of persistent attempts first to pass the Minnesota State bill, a proposition will be made to unite it with the Kansas measure, that the success of the one may depend upon the passage of the other. Such is the present programme.

A Democratic caucus was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives last night. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE acted as Chairman and Mr. REAGAN as Secretary.

Owing to the snow-storm, the meeting was comparatively small, but all sections of the country were represented. Good feeling generally prevailed. It was a gathering preliminary to more perfect organization, with a view to shaping the business of legislation and of acting understandingly in the future. A Committee of five was directed to be appointed by the Chairman, to consult and advise as to the propriety of calling meetings whenever [illegible] definite plan of action [illegible].

The debates incidentally [illegible] question, but the general sentiment [illegible] that the peace and harmony of the Union and [illegible] depend on the preservation of the [illegible] Democratic Party.

The Senate caucus also agreed [illegible] relative to business.

The House Select Committee on Kansas [illegible] will hold their first meeting on Monday night.

The President has officially recognized [illegible] as Consul-General of [illegible] resident in New-York.

The *Union* of this morning argues to show that there is no alternative for either the Conservative National men of the North or the representatives of the South but in cordial cooperation with each other, under thoroughly organized national Democracy, based on the broad principles of the Cincinnati [illegible], which renders it impossible that the peace of the country can be longer jeopardized by the agitators who have been so long in conspiracy against it.

At the suggestion of several Southern gentlemen the Secretary of the Interior has requested Gen. [illegible], of Georgia, to join Col. [illegible] and Major GARRETT, Indian Agents of [illegible], to aid in effecting the peaceable removal of the Seminoles from Florida.

The General's influence with Billy Bowlegs and his tribe, now occupying the everglades of Florida, warrants the belief that ere long they will [illegible] their brethren West of the Mississippi.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Several petitions were presented, including one by Mr. WADSWORTH, in favor of appropriating the proceeds of the Excise law to the Inebriate Asylum.

Mr. DIVEN reported adversely to the bill to restrict taxation within certain limits. Laid on the table.

Mr. BRANDRETH reported, favorably, to incorporate the Commercial College of Medicine.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to prevent disturbance of burial-grounds.

Three private bills were then passed.

Mr. SESSIONS[?] moved a resolution of inquiry as to whether any Judges of the Supreme Court have made any charges against the State, aside from their salary, and for what services.

No other business of interest was done.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Messrs. PARSONS and WRIGHT rose to questions of privilege on the alteration in the public papers that their votes on the motion to grant the use of the Assembly Chamber to Ex-Secretary [illegible] test of their position on the Lecompton question. Mr. PARSONS, who voted negatively, stated that he did so because he regarded it as made a party question by the action of the Republicans in calling for the Yeas and Nays. If "Anti-Lecompton" meant freedom-shrieking and rebellion, then he was for "Lecompton;" and if "Lecompton" meant the immediate admission of Kansas, and the settlement of that question, and the support of Buchanan, he was for "Lecompton."

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. SHERRY[?], to abolish the offices of Corporation Counsel and City Judge in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BEACH, to amend the Brooklyn Charter so as to alter the time for the Mayor's Message, to make it correspond with the amended charter. Also, to amend the revised statutes relative to summary proceedings for the recovery of land, by giving power [illegible] to landlords when tenants hold over their term, or violate any covenant of their lease.

A number of petitions regarding the North and East River steamers were presented.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To extend the Charter of the Firemen of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY, to amend Brooklyn Acts [illegible] provisions of the law so as to allow the extension of lines of Railroad.

By Mr. SMITH, to authorize the Board of Engineers of New-York to appoint all [illegible].

By Mr. RADCLIFF[?], to make the Health Officer of New-York, a salaried office to the extent of $6,000 a year and the pay of [illegible].

By Mr. LYNCH, relative to the New-York District Courts. This bill vacates the office of clerk and gives the appointment to the Mayor, to be confirmed by the Common Council.

Mr. PLATT moved that the Comptroller report the amount of unpaid appropriations in 1857.

No other business of interest was transacted by the Assembly.

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. RADCLIFF'S bill relative to the Health Officer of New-York, makes the office a salaried one at $6,000 per annum, including all who are employed under him. Prohibits him and his employees from receiving any other fee, emolument or consideration whatsoever, under penalty of punishment for misdemeanor. Provides that he shall collect fees as heretofore and pay the same into the State Treasury each month. Requires him to file a statement of such fees and Treasury receipt each month with the City Comptroller, and to report annually to the Legislature. Provides for the immediate removal of any officer who shall appropriate any of the money collected as fees. Makes the office an elective one, and provides for the election on the first Tuesday in November next, to commence office on the 1st of January, 1859, and hold for two years.

THE BROOKLYN RAILROADS.

Mr. CHAUNCEY's bill authorizes the grant to E. C. LITCHFIELD, R. S. TUCKER, and others, of permission to lay a double track on Furman-street from the Fulton Ferry to Atlantic-street, and a double or single track in Atlantic-street to Flatbush-avenue, and through any street south thereof, to the city line, and to run cars thereon without being subject to the provisions of chapter 140, laws of 1854.

News from New-Mexico.

GOLD MINES DISCOVERED—THE MORMONS TAMPERING WITH THE INDIANS, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Santa Fé mail is to hand, with dates to the 16th ult. The place was healthy and business was brisk.

The Legislature had adjourned to the 6th of January.

Gold mines had been discovered in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore.

There had been no palpable demonstration of hostility on part of the Utah Indians, but the Mormons were evidently tampering with them. The agents of the Government had been instructed to act with caution and liberality towards the Indians, and to use their utmost endeavors to prevent their alliance with the Mormons.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* advocates the raising of a regiment of mounted riflemen in that Territory for the Utah war, stating that a march could be made from that point to Salt Lake within fifteen days. The *Gazette* also recommends that reinforcements be sent through New-Mexico, describing the route as being much easier than the northern, and that, with an abundance of provisions and forage, and destitute of cannon, it can be traversed quicker than *via* Fort Laramie.

Attempted Infanticide at Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 14.

A man named ALBERT BRAYTON, from Herkimer County, was arrested here on Saturday night, for attempting to commit murder. He threw his child, a few minutes old, into a privy, where it was soon after discovered and rescued. The child lived several hours after it was taken out. BRAYTON admitted that he threw it in the privy, but said he supposed it was dead. He has been married about three months. He gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer to the charge.

News from Havana and Key-West.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key-West the 10th inst. There was no political news stirring at Havana. Sugars were in good demand, while molasses, freights and exchanges were dull, with a declining tendency. The steam-frigate *Wabash* left Havana on the 9th for New-York.

The Spanish Fleet in the Gulf.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Captain NICKERSON, of the brig *Helen Jane*, from Truxillo on the 16th ult., reports passing, on the 30th, latitude 24° N., longitude 80°, a Spanish fleet of five sail, standing south, probably bound to Vera Cruz.

Arrest of McKay at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 13.

WILLIAM MCKAY, who shot Constable TAYLOR at Bradford on the 11th inst., for attempting to arrest him for [illegible] he had committed, was [illegible].

[illegible] in a house of [illegible], and was [illegible].

The Chicago Mayoralty Nomination.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

JOHN C. HAINES was nominated for Mayor of this City by the Republicans, this afternoon.

Resumption of Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Messrs. WILCOX, ROGERS & FRALEY, a heavy [illegible] house of this city, resumed business to-day.

Weather Reports.

By the [illegible] Telegraph [illegible] Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Place	Time	Wind	Ther.	Remarks
[illegible]	A. M.	E.	[illegible]	Clear and pleasant.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	A. M.	N. W.	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	A. M.	N. W.	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	—	Clear and cold.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	—	Clear, light.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear and cold.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy, like snow.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Snowing hard.
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	[illegible]	Cloudy and cold.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Been snowing.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Snowing.
[illegible]	A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Snowing.
[illegible]	A. M.	N. W.	[illegible]	Snowing.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	A. M.	E.	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Snowing, snowing.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy, like snow.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	—	Been snowing.
[illegible]	A. M.	E.	[illegible]	Cloudy, like snow.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy, snowing.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Snowing.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Snowing hard.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Snowing hard.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	N. E.	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	A. M.	E.	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	A. M.	N. E.	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	Snowing hard.
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	Four inches snow.
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	3 in. snow, cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	Snowing.
Richmond	A. M.	N.	[illegible]	Snowing.
Wilmington	A. M.	—	—	Raining and cold.
Charleston	A. M.	—	—	Raining.
Savannah	A. M.	N. E.	[illegible]	Raining.
Montgomery	A. M.	—	—	Raining.
Mobile	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Raining.
New-Orleans	A. M.	E.	[illegible]	Cloudy and wet.
Harrisburg	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Clear and cold.
Washington	P. M.	N. E.	[illegible]	Snowing.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	[illegible]	Portends snow.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
[illegible]	P. M.	N. W.	[illegible]	Cold.
[illegible]	P. M.	N. W.	[illegible]	Clear and cold.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	—	Cold, like snow.
Cape Island	P. M.	N. E.	—	Snowing.
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	Snowing a little.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	[illegible]	Snowing.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	—	Very cold, snowing.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	—	Cold—snowing.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	—	Cold—snowing.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	—	Very cold, snowing.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	—	Quite cold, snowing.
New-York	P. M.	—	[illegible]	Slight fall of snow.
Albany, N. Y.	P. M.	—	[illegible]	Snowing all day.
[illegible]	P. M.	—	[illegible]	Calm and clear.

Hon. George Bancroft's Protest Against the Lecompton Constitution.

To the People of New-York:

On Monday, the 8th inst., having been assured that the Academy of Music had certainly been engaged for the occasion, I signed a call for an Anti-Lecompton meeting to be held there on Friday, the 12th.

On Tuesday evening one of the Directors of the Academy of Music came to my house, and expressed himself very strongly against the terms in which the meeting was called, and against the meeting; and expressed his unwillingness that a meeting should be held in the Academy under such a call and for such a purpose. But he added that he spoke only for himself, [illegible] other Directors, and they might all [illegible] him. He also expressed his own unwillingness to grant the use of the Academy of Music for any political meeting whatever. I did not debate with him either the language of the call or its purpose, and he withdrew, excusing himself on the ground that he was in search of another person, and not of me. The next day I saw the receipt for the use of the Academy, which unequivocally leased the Hall for an "Anti-Lecompton meeting." I was also informed on Thursday, on what seemed, and still seems to me, the highest authority, that the building would be opened on Friday according to contract. On Friday morning I went to the Academy, was courteously received by the agent, found fires lighted, and every necessary preparation proceeding rapidly, nor did I receive the slightest intimation that there was any obstacle in the way of holding the meeting as proposed.

If the thousands who showed their wish to be present last evening had been allowed to assemble I might have been called upon to preside, and in that case should have addressed them. The opportunity was denied me; but the free expression of opinion cannot be stifled; the Press relieves from all such wrong, and having written out some remarks, very nearly such as I would have spoken, I submit them to my fellow citizens of New-York, being sure that nothing is wanting to a just judgment on the subject in question but the attention of the people.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1858.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The proper solution of the question before the country, which, in some of its aspects, is the most momentous that has been presented since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, is self-evident; but that solution has been so thwarted that it is made necessary to revert to first principles, and to take counsel of the people, who are the source of wisdom and of power. We are assembled to-night, not in hostility to the Administration. We venerate the President for his age and past services, and desire to remove out of his path the great obstacle to his present usefulness. Still less are we at variance with the South. We have never feared to sustain the South on any question in which the South was in the right, and we are justified in asking its cooperation to prevent a great national wrong which, if consummated, will injure its friends. Far from opposing Democracy, we come here to-night to uphold it, by freshening in our minds the love of Justice and Freedom, without which Democracy is a delusion.

We are assembled to protest against forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will. Bear with me, fellow-citizens, if, before taking the Chair, in the fewest possible words I speak to the facts in the case, to the right, and to the means of redress.

As to the facts of the case, the Lecompton Constitution was authorized in advance by no one branch of the General Government. The Senate of the United States passed a bill for a Convention in Kansas, having in view a very different mode of procedure. The House, by a decided vote, declared itself willing to accept the real and true opinion of the majority of Kansas, however it might be expressed. The President, through his agent, the Governor of the Territory, vetoed the bill for the Convention. The Senate, the House, the President of the United States, are all innocent of the Lecompton Convention. The people of the Territory never elected that Convention, and never had an opportunity to do so. The lists of voters were made out by partisan officers, who acted under no penalties for neglect of duty. Fifteen counties, by no fault of their own, had no possible opportunity to vote at all. The Convention, therefore, never had even a pretext for binding the people. Before the Convention did its work a new election of a Kansas Legislature took place, and, thanks to WALKER and STANTON, false, fraudulent and forged returns were rejected, and a Legislature was formed of unquestioned legality. The Convention, knowing the true will of the people, in defiance of that will, refused to refer the Constitution to the people, sequestered their inalienable rights, and made themselves masters. They acknowledged that such a reference should have been made at least on the Slavery clause, and then they framed a schedule which made no true reference even of that clause, but disfranchised all except those who would acknowledge their usurpation, and were willing to take test oaths to support it. The Convention further assumed most extraordinary powers, and sought in advance to nullify and render void the acts of the newly-elected Legislature. They did what they could to show approbation of the fraudulent vote which WALKER and STANTON, with the approval, it is to be hoped, of the President, had rejected. Moreover, it ordered an election of State officers, under their unratified Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election officers, or affixing a penalty on fraudulent voting or forged returns; and they, moreover, directed returns to be made, not to the Governor or the legal Legislature, but to one man alone, the President of their Convention; a man holding a most lucrative office and a large patronage under the General Government; clothed with power to judge at his discretion of all returns of a Legislature before which he might become a candidate for office; bound by no oath to fidelity, and exposed to no legal penalty for the abuse of his trust. We hold, then, that the Convention has no claim to the sovereignty in Kansas but by usurpation; that it had in no wise the sanction of Congress, nor of the President, nor of the people of Kansas, and was but a cunning device to defraud the people of its sovereignty.

The cardinal point on which the great question turns is this: Is the Lecompton Constitution the choice and will of the people of Kansas? I say it is not, and I shall prove it. The first witness is the Convention itself; they were urged to refer the matter to the people; the President, in his high office, pledged himself over and over, and over again, to the approbation of that course; and by the authority, and with the knowledge of the President, the Governor and officers of the President's appointment, quieted the discontents of the people of Kansas by advocating the necessity of such submission before the Constitution could claim any validity. And yet the Convention refused to submit its doings to the people: thus confessing its consciousness that its work would be rejected.

The second witness is the newspaper Press of Kansas; that press is against the Constitution by a majority of seven or eight to one.

Next: Kansas, by act of Congress, has a right to a delegate in Congress, charged with the duty to speak for its people. They have now a delegate who is undoubtedly the choice of the people, and is the first Kansas delegate ever chosen by the people. He is my third witness.

Next: ask the line of Governors appointed by Presidents themselves: GEARY; WALKER, formerly Senator from Mississippi, and recently proposed for a place in the present President's Cabinet, and highly commended by the President himself; STANTON, so lately Member of Congress from Tennessee, all agree. And I would not fear to ask DENVER, the present incumbent; he will certify that even a fraction of the party against the Lecompton Constitution is more numerous than the whole of its friends.

Fifth—The people of Kansas now happily, thanks to WALKER and STANTON, have a Legislature indisputably representing that people; and so soon as they could lift up their voice, they protested against the Lecompton Constitution.

Sixth—Those State Officers who received the largest number of votes at the election on the 4th of January last, have likewise sent their protest to Congress.

Seventh—The voice of the people of Kansas itself should be heard. On the 4th of January they repaired to the polls under no ordinary circumstances of solemnity. The President had sanctioned the proceedings by his special protection; the Legislature and DENVER took care that the vote should be an honest one, and by that vote it appears that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas reject the Constitution of Lecompton.

So then we have seven sets of witnesses against Lecompton: the circumstantial evidence of the Lecompton Convention; the Kansas Press; the Kansas Delegate in Congress; the series of Kansas Governors—four in one year; the Kansas Legislature; the Kansas People. All, all declare that the People of Kansas reject the Lecompton Constitution.

If I could hope that the words of one so humble as myself could reach the presence of one so high as the President of the United States, I would entreat him to lend his ear reverently, and hear and respect the voice of the people of Kansas, however lowly they may seem in the log cabins and homes that they have made for themselves in the wilderness. What they have accomplished there, under unexampled trials and difficulties, is the miracle of the age. A commonwealth, in all its fair proportions, has grown up, as it were, in the night-time. If the President of the United States will have a peaceful Administration; if he will, by and by, have dignity in retirement; if he will stand well with the world of mankind; if, like WASHINGTON and all our great Presidents, he wishes to stand well with posterity, let him respect the will of the people of Kansas.

It is said that the whole affair is of little consequence; that the wrong, if it be a wrong, is a small one. But there is in political justice no such thing as a small wrong. A small wrong contains within itself the seeds of all evil.

It is further said that the people were factious, and as they meant at any rate to reject the Lecompton Constitution, it was right not to give them a chance to do so. But if the Constitution for any reason did not please them, they had a right to reject it; nothing is so factious as a minority attempting to rule a majority.

It is said they should be punished for not going to the polls at the bidding of men who were believed to be disposed to defraud them. They went to the polls the first moment that they were satisfied of any chance of a fair return, even though suffering under great disadvantage in the apportionment of representatives.

It is said that the people of Kansas, once admitted into the Union, may change their Constitution. If this is dishonestly said, I will not use the language which would properly describe the proposition. If, as it is to be presumed, it is honestly said, and I am sure it is honestly said by the President, then why give to the men of Kansas a reversionary right where they have a right of possession? Why do wrong, simply that wrong may be undone? If this is all that is intended, if there lies nothing behind this, if there are no indications of a wish to perplex the national councils, and so to pave the way for a change of the national policy or for disunion, then mischief has been done wantonly and gratuitously; the country is convulsed by its public authorities, for an issue as ludicrous as it is wrong. It was hardly worth the while to shatter the Democratic Party for anything so paltry. But while it is admitted that the submission of a Constitution to the people is the correct principle, it is said that fourteen States would be displeased if this correct principle were to be followed out. Now the South, in the organic act for Kansas, obtained all that it asked for, and the main result has been exactly what Southern men foresaw. The South has nothing whatever to gain by the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. It presents no question of practical advantage to the South, and it cannot be pretended that the admission of Kansas under it will carry with it any advantage for the South. As a question on the score of expediency it does nothing but injury to the South; the issue presented as a Southern one, is untimely and mistaken, unwise, and anything but national.

And would it wound any at the South less to have the people of Kansas, as soon as the General Government is out of the way, undo all that has been done? Is it not more respectful to the South to state the case manfully and temperately, and rely on Southern magnanimity and sense of justice?

Again, it is said the Union is in danger; the Union is to be dissolved. There is no present danger to the Union. The sufferers of wrong in Kansas have been almost all Northern men; and the North has no wish to desert, or dissolve, or weaken the Union.

But it is urged the men of Kansas are in rebellion. The imposition of a loathsome and rejected Constitution is an odd remedy for pretended rebellion, which, as far as I know, has no precedent, except in King George and the British Parliament in 1774. If Gov. WALKER found discontents there, the promises of equity which he made in the name of the President quelled rebellion by means of the ballot-box. The waves never rise unless the wind blows. If the menace of the Lecompton Constitution seemed likely to excite disturbances, Gov. STANTON, to his honor be it said, lulled the rising commotion, not by calling in the Army of the United States, but by peaceably convoking the legal Legislature of the country.

There is now no insurrection in Kansas; there is no rebellion there. Cease to dispute the unquestionable right of the majority, and the star of peace will rise serenely, the storm will be hushed, and the waves subside. The Government will not find a rebellion there; let it not provoke one.

And what a contrast between a Governor of a Territory restoring peace through the representatives of the people and an officer of the General Government, calling himself a President of a Convention, taking an escort from the army of the United States to make his entry into the capital of Kansas amid the murmurs of its people.

If to the question between the Lecompton Constitution and the people of Kansas we apply the test of principle, we find that the enforcement of that Constitution will be an act of power against right; of the army against the people; of force against reason; of usurpation against the rightful will of a majority. It will be a violation of the fundamental principle of free government, which is government by consent. It is directly at war with Democracy, whose cardinal point is the power of the people. The supporters of the Lecompton Constitution have not one square inch of Democratic ground to stand upon. A constitution for its validity needs the concurrence of the majority of the people, either silently by a general acquiescence or by an appeal to the polls. Shall full and undoubted evidence be required for a deed of a foot of land or a gift by will of a shilling? Shall a merchant or banker have power to stop payment of a check fraudulently held, and shall the people have no power to stop their servants from sequestering their rights? Shall the most insignificant treaty of a Minister Plenipotentiary want validity till it is ratified? And shall the highest treaty of the people with themselves be made in a corner by their servants without their assent? Is form everything and substance nothing? Is appearance everything and truth and right and reality nothing?

There is not a precedent for enforcing a Constitution against the consent of the people. The principle of popular ratification is sanctioned in the Minnesota act.

The President in his annual Message emphatically declares that the example of submitting a Constitution to the people is founded on a correct principle; so that his instructions to Gov. WALKER on that subject were properly expressed in unqualified terms.

Again: Congress has power to admit States, but no power whatever to make a Constitution for a State; still less to impose on a State a Constitution which the majority of its people loathe and reject. The tendency to centralization of power in the General Government is rapid and dangerous. We protest against its further increase and against its present excess. The true basis of political organization between all parts of the Union was, from its beginning, the rights of the States, and that basis offers for the future, as it has for the past, the most perfect guarantee for security and Union.

Redress must come from the people of the United States. They in their strength must remedy the existing evil, by a distinct expression of their will. The moment is fraught with dangers, which the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution would only aggravate.

A departure from the principles on which a Government rests, is an evidence of its decay. The violation of the principle of popular sovereignty wastes the life-blood of the Republic.

Again: In a popular Government, where the rulers are but servants, anarchy steps in when principle is forgotten and expediency is made the guide.

Again: the concentration of power in the hands of a Convention like that of Lecompton, is not an American idea. It is borrowed from those republics of Europe which were not capable of existing long, for the very reason that power was so concentrated. It is derived from the worst examples of the worst periods of revolutionary France, when minorities usurped power over a nation by terror and reckless daring. If the rule of the minority Convention is now formally sanctioned by Congress, it will be a most dangerous precedent; an instrument of wrath, treasured up for a day of wrath. We appeal against this system to the whole Democracy of the country; we appeal to all people who love order, and justice, and freedom. This City, for its numbers, is the wealthiest in the world. I call on the men of wealth in this great City to take to heart the danger of establishing as a principle that a majority of a single body, elected to a convention perhaps in times of high excitement, filled, as will sometimes happen, with men desperately daring and corrupt, animated, as men under such circumstances are apt to be, by personal and party passions, should assume the absolute right to change the fundamental law of the country without a reference to the people. If they are not alarmed on account of their own fortunes, I ask them to consider [illegible]

We will not make an appeal to the South as such; but if any part of the Union has cause for alarm at an increase of the power of a Convention suddenly called together, we should say it is the South; and were JEFFERSON alive, we should on this occasion have a protest from his pen. The guiding principle of his statesmanship was to consult the people, and to revere the people. But what do I say? A voice comes to us from one of JEFFERSON's successors in the Chair of State in the Old Dominion, and in clear and distinct terms he rejects the Lecompton Constitution as not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and he rightly condemns the Lecompton schedule as not republican. New-York will respond to Virginia and the great Northwest will swell the echo.

The policy of enforcing the Lecompton Constitution on an unwilling people is neither wise, nor expedient, nor possible. Principle is the true diviner's wand by which the President of a free people sways the millions, and secures majorities for his measures in Congress. The neglect of principle for temporizing expediency always loses the respect of majorities in Congress and out of it. The Ship of State is water-logged; throw the fraudulent Lecompton Constitution overboard; let principle take the helm, and the bark will spring forward on its way as in the best years of our Republic. Ours is the cause of peace, of order, of true democracy, of union, of freedom. All good omens are with us. For our part we are resolved to walk in the central path of humanity, shunning sectionalism and fanaticism on the one side, and subserviency to dictation on the other. True Democracy inscribes on its banner THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE; it upholds freedom to the individual in the State, freedom to the State in the Union, and the indefeasible right of the majority, whether in a State or a Territory, calmly, deliberately, and undisturbed, to form and accept, or reject a Constitution for themselves.

The New-Haven Affray.

POST MORTEM ON WILLIAM MILES—FUNERAL SERVICES—THE INVESTIGATION AND THE JURY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858.

Drs. KNIGHT and JEWETT, yesterday, made a *post mortem* examination of the body of WILLIAM MILES, Jr., the deceased fireman. The pistol ball entered the edge of hip, some two inches from the spine. It passed through a portion of the large intestine into the stomach, and thence into the small intestines, where it was found. Inflammation of the bowels, produced by the pistol ball, was the immediate cause of death.

The funeral services were held at the Howe-street Church, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. HAMILTON, Pastor of the Church, officiating. The firemen turned out in large numbers, all dressed in uniform, and made quite an imposing display.

The star-chamber character the investigation of the affair has assumed prevents my furnishing a summary of the testimony taken. Justice BENNETT hopes to reach something definite by to-morrow night. If his anticipations should be realized the curiosity of the public as to the cause of this extreme caution will be speedily gratified. The general character of the testimony is so far known, however, as to make it certain no facts of any great importance have been elicited. Yesterday morning was occupied with the examination of others of the firemen, and of the servant girl who waited upon the table where the club of students engaged in the affray boarded. The latter is said to have detailed some of the conversation and proceedings at supper the night of the riot. Though both savored of "blood and thunder," those who know the mock courage so freely displayed on such occasions would not be likely to attach much importance to what might there be said or done. The examination of the students commenced in the afternoon. Some five or six were called to testify. All the circumstances which occurred previous to Tuesday evening were easily got at, but when allusion was made to the night on which the riot took place the uniform result seems to have been a refusal to give evidence, lest it might subject the witness to a criminal prosecution. Some of the proceedings at this stage of the investigation were highly spiced with the ludicrous, if I am rightly informed. This morning one of the witnesses, a student, acknowledged that he was engaged in the affray; that he was standing talking peaceably with one of the firemen, when the first onset was made on the part of the latter; that seeing a wrench raised by one of the attacking party to assail one of his (the witness') fellows, he made good use of a cane he had in his hand, breaking it over the shoulder of the said fireman; that then he left precipitately, having no other weapon with which to defend himself. This witness was immediately apprehended on a charge of assault and battery, and bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $500. H. B. HARRISON, Esq., the counsel for the students gave the requisite security for the time being. That the witness is not a very desperate character, or that no special danger is to be apprehended from allowing him to go at large, may be inferred from the fact that one of the professors immediately assumed Mr. HARRISON's place as bondsman. I believe the question is to be decided to-morrow as to the power the Court of Investigation has to compel students to testify, who decline, on the ground that it may "involve them in a criminal accusation." Matters seem to be in about as dead a lock on this point as they are in the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Much fault is found, and it must be acknowledged with more than a mere shadow of reason, at the number of prominent members of the Fire Department who are on the Coroner's Jury. It is somewhat difficult to divest one's self of prejudice at such times; and justice to all parties required, particularly at this early stage of the proceedings, that those performing the important duties of Jurors should be as free as possible from all bias, that facts might be viewed impartially. It may have been mere accident, but it certainly is a curious coincidence that the Foreman of the Jury should be the Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, one of the Jurors an ex-Chief-Engineer, and two of the remaining ten ex-Assistant-Engineers. I subjoin the names:

Foreman—Hiram Camps, clock manufacturer; A. C. Hall, manufacturer; Howard B. Ensign, Leather dealer; H. N. Whittlesey, crockery merchant; Smith Merwin, merchant tailor; Ralph P. Cowles, manufacturer; George Olmstead, jeweler; Charles W. Allen, dry goods merchant; W. B. Johnson, tradesman; J. L. Disbrow, hatter; Nathaniel Smith, livery stable keeper; J. A. Beecher, shipmaster.

Justice to the club of students to which such frequent allusion has been made requires that I should say that its members, so far from being numbered among the quarrelsome portion of the students, are of the most orderly and peaceable portion not only of the junior class to which they belong, but of college. It is believed that the result of the investigation will prove that they have not forfeited the character they have hitherto borne.

Police Intelligence.

D. WEMYSS JOBSON PROSECUTED FOR LIBEL.—A few days since Dr. John Allen, Dentist, at No. 30 Bond-street, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a charge of libel against D. Wemyss Jobson. The Justice issued a warrant, and placed it in the hands of Officer Leighton, detailed at his Court. About 9 o'clock Saturday morning, the officer arrested the accused and brought him before the magistrate. Jobson insisted that the arrest was simply a conspiracy to prevent his presence at an important examination to have been resumed that afternoon, before the referee. The Justice expressed a willingness to proceed immediately with his examination, or to receive bail, but as he, Jobson, was not ready to do either, he begged to be let off upon his own recognizance. This proposition was rejected, and there being no alternative, he was locked up in the cell until such an hour as the Justice could take up his case. The affidavit of Mr. Allen sets forth that Mr. Jobson caused to be published a number of placards of a libelous nature, injurious to his character and business, and that he had the same posted conspicuously about the City. He also charges that Mr. Jobson published [illegible] in the *Herald*, and [illegible] mitted the same, together with [illegible] to the Association of Dentists, of which the complainant was a member. At 3 o'clock P. M. an examination was begun, which occupied several hours. It was a cross examination of the complainant, but nothing new or important additional to the facts of the affidavit was elicited. At the close of the examination, Mr. Jobson was held to bail in $1,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Lewis W. Maines, of No. 450 Fourth-street, became his surety. During Jobson's incarceration, and also at the examination, there was an unusual crowd about the place in anticipation of seeing Lola Montez, who, it was supposed, would be called as a witness. The parties to this suit have been at loggerheads for some time.

FORTUNATE ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Officer Slowey, of the Tenth Ward, saw two fellows, on Saturday afternoon, going through West Broadway, having a bundle in their possession, and acting, as he thought, suspiciously. He seized one of them, while the other took to his heels and made his escape. It proved that the prisoner and his associate had come from Williamsburg, where they had just broken into the dwelling of Mr. Alven V. Morrell, No. 226 Fourth-street. The bundle, consisting of silk dresses and other clothing, to the value of $60, which they had stolen, was recovered. The burglars entered the house by means of false keys, during the temporary absence of the occupants. The prisoner was taken before Justice BREENAN and gave his name as Wm. De Witt. He was locked up to answer. He has only been a week off "the Island."

Coroners' Inquests.

CULPABILITY OF A DRUG CLERK.—DEATH FROM MORPHINE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at No. [illegible] Vesey-st., upon the body of VINCENT CHOVET, a young Frenchman, who died from the effects of overdoses of morphine administered by a drug clerk. The evidence showed that the deceased had for some time past been subject to severe attacks of rheumatism. Last Wednesday he had one of the attacks, and took morphine to relieve the pain and enable him to sleep. On Saturday night he asked RICHARD ROCKE, a drug clerk who roomed with him to give him some morphine. At 8 o'clock in the morning, ROCKE gave the deceased what he supposed to be three-fourths of a grain, and two hours afterwards a similar amount, but in neither case weighed the medicine. After taking the last dose the deceased fell into a deep drowse, and breathing heavily. Dr. A. P. DALRYMPLE was sent for, but death ensued a few minutes after his arrival. The Doctor gives it as his opinion, that more than a grain and a half of morphine had been administered to the deceased during the evening. The jury rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death by an overdose of morphine, administered to him by RICHARD ROCKE, he (ROCKE) not supposing that it would produce other than beneficial effects." The deceased was 22 years of age and unmarried.

The Death of James Mills.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, New-York, Feb. 12, 1858.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, held this day, pursuant to notice, on the occasion of the death of their President, JAMES MILLS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, our highly esteemed and most valued friend, and for eighteen years our President, JAMES MILLS, has been removed from the sphere of his usefulness by death at the good old age of three score and fifteen years, after having devoted his time, talents and best feelings to objects of benevolence, and particularly to the interests of this institution; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem for him as a man, and for his honest, disinterested, efficient and untiring labors to promote the objects of this Association, and the aid he was ever ready to render to his associates in the discharge of their duties, we will, as a Board of Trustees, pay the last tribute of respect to his memory by attending his funeral.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing to the relatives of the deceased, and also to Rev. JAMES K. CAMPBELL and family, the valued friends with whom he resided at the time of his death.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this Bank be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 15th inst., and continue closed for the day."

From the minutes,

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

☞ "I Loved Him in His Brightest Days."

NEW SONG BY JULIA CAREY [illegible].

I care not what the world may say;
My passion I'll avow;
I loved him in his brightest day,
I love—I love him now!
Though friends look cold and foes rejoice,
And old associates part,
The tribute of one faithful voice
Shall yet console his heart.

Alas, that men are insincere!
Alas, that fortune fails!
What value is a woman's tear?
Who heeds her if she wails?
Yet, careless what the world may say,
My passion I'll avow—
I loved him in his brightest day;
I love—I love him now!

And once again his star will rise,
Such natures only bend
A moment 'neath the stormy skies—
For upward still they tend.
To help him rise—the surest way—
(We Yankee girls are cute.)
The SMITHS OF FULTON-STREET I'LL PAY
TO MAKE HIM A NEW SUIT.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Another Attempt to Rob Herring's Safe.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1858.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: The safe I purchased of you, about a year ago, was last night subjected to a test of its burglar-proof qualities, as my store was entered by forcing open the shutters, and breaking the windows and sash. The rogues, however, were poorly paid for their trouble, as money no doubt was their object. I had about $8,000 in cash and valuables, locked in one of your Safes, secured with your Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, which could not be picked, forced open, or blown off with powder, although they made an unsuccessful attempt to do so, as a considerable quantity was found scattered about the floor.

WALTER H. MEAD, No. 9 Jane-st.

The largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the world, on hand and for sale, by S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Secure your Doors.—The undersigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors. Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane, and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Truss Cure Office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandage of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ India Rubber Gloves cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

☞ Pacific Hotel. No. 172 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW-YORK. The price of board at this popular house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day. JNO. PATTEN, JR., & BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietors.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ Ladies Bracelets, EAR RINGS And BREAST PINS. For sale at retail low by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. Also, Infallible Onguent and Floralia, beautiful articles for the hair.

MARRIED.

MAURAN—COOPER.—At Cooperstown, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Stephen H. Battin, JAS. E. MAURAN, of New-York, to ALICE, daughter of Richard Cooper, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

MILLS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, Mr. JAMES MILLS, aged 75 years, late President of the Bowery Savings Bank, who, for a quarter of a century, devoted his time to its interests, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office. Few men have passed through life more honorably, and few leave behind them a more unblemished reputation.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] av., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

FAWCETT.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 13, PETER FAWCETT, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Baltimore and Chicago papers please copy.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, FRANK, infant son of [illegible] and [illegible] Furman, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the father, No. 13 West 26th-st., on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, MARGARET H., only daughter of the late Wm. Robertson, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 18 West 18th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

STEINS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 13, after a painful illness, ANNETTE [illegible], born Lehman, wife of Pastor Steins, aged 35 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the Pastor and his children, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 54 Pitt-st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock.

NETTERVILLE.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 14, J. THOMAS NETTERVILLE.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

RHEE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, [illegible], son of James T. and Elizabeth Rhee, aged 3 years and [illegible] months.

Services this afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SIMONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, GEORGE H. SIMONSON, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family, and those of Charles F. Elwell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 Duffield-st., without further invitation.

LONG.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 12, JOHN LONG, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOSALING.—[illegible], on Thursday, Feb. 4, MARGARET H., [illegible] G. Hosaling.

BROAD.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday morning, Feb. 12, JERUSHA, wife of Wm. M. Broad.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., and returning, leave Rahway at 2¼ o'clock P. M.

IVORY COMBS DEPOT WITH CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.

We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.

In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.

PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner College-place, OFFER FOR SALE At the lowest market prices, Their Spring importation, consisting in part of SILK GOODS.

Black Gros de Rhines, all qualities and widths.
Black Lustrins, different qualities, in all widths.
Black Moire Antiques, all qualities and widths.
Black Velvets, [illegible] and Genoa, all qualities and widths.
Black Poult de Soie, Royale, Venitienne, &c., for mourning.
Black Satin Vestings, all qualities of silk and cotton back.
Black Satin de Chines and Serges, all qualities and widths.
Black Silk Cravats, all qualities.
Black and Colored Taffeta [illegible], of a celebrated make.

DRESS GOODS.

Plain Bareges, colored and black, all qualities.
Crêpe Maretz, black and colored, all qualities.
Plain Mousse de Laines, all qualities.
Printed Bareges.
Barege Robes à Volants and à Quille.
Plain, Colored and Printed Percales.
Printed Jaconets and Organdies, in single and in China colors.
Veil Bareges and Grenadines, a full assortment of celebrated make in Green, Brown, Blue and Black.
Lyons Crêpes, all qualities.
Paris Filet Mitts, a full assortment.
&c. &c. &c.

Also, Agents for
"BAJOU" Paris Kid Gloves.
"BISCHOFF'S" "SEMPER IDEM."
"IMPERIAL" and "CASTLE" Gros de Rhines.
E. RUBINACCI'S Sewings.
VERITA'S Italian Cravats.

WOOLENS.

HILGER BROTHERS' Cloths and Doeskins, and a general assortment of other superior makes of low-priced Black Doeskins and Cloths.

Also,
Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings and Vestings.

"WHITE LEAD."

In an advertisement in Friday's *Journal of Commerce* under the head "A new process for making White Lead," after explanations by the manufacturers, and certificates from chemists and painters, occurs this:

"The following analysis of the White Lead manufactured and sold by us, and those of high commercial brands, will show by contrast the superiority of our article and the profits to be secured by "preparing" it likewise for market; the value of Barytes being about 1¼ cents per pound.

Analysis of the "Patent White Lead," 98.25 of White Lead.

Analysis of sample of 'Best English White Lead,' sold at Boston at 7¾ cents per pound:

White Lead	14.25
Sulphate Barytes	85.75
Total	100.00

Analysis of 'China White,' said to be *pure* White Lead, manufactured in New-York, sold at 1½ cents per pound:

White Lead	7
Sulphate Lead	68
Sulphate Barytes	25
Total	100"

From this the desirable impression to be made is that the "China White," analyzed above, is a just criterion to judge of the merits of "American White Lead" of "high commercial" brands; and the sample of "Best English White Lead," from Boston, a fair specimen of "English White Lead." We should be very happy to furnish, at any time, a sample from any packages in store, of English or of Jewett & Sons' "Pure White Lead," of which we sell largely, and which has been pronounced by our celebrated chemist, Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, as "Pure Carbonate of Lead." The Boston "Best English White Lead," we presume, is prepared there, and sold as an inferior article; as the English manufacturers use the terms "Flatting" and "Genuine" to denote the "Pure," and "Best," as an inferior or adulterated brand.

We import and sell largely of the "Genuine," and, although we have frequently had it analyzed, have never found it otherwise than "Pure White Lead." If the new "Patent White Lead" has merit, it will find a market, but its use will not be promoted by such derogation.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

IN PRESS.

THE ROBY FAMILY; OR, BATTLING WITH THE WORLD. By the author of the "Claremont Tales," &c.
FLORA; OR, SELF DECEPTION. By the same author.
RAMBLES OF A RAT. By the author of the "Giant-Killer," "Claremont Tales," &c.
THE RELIGIOUS LIFE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK. By Mr. Brock.
DR. BONAR'S LAND OF PROMISE.
MEMORIES OF MY LIFE-WORK. By Mrs. COOKE.
PASSING CLOUDS; OR, LOVE CONQUERING EVIL.
MOSHEIM'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.
MOSHEIM'S SYRIAC NEW TESTAMENT.
SPRAGUE'S ANNALS. Vols. III and IV.
THE SHADOW ON THE HEARTH.
HYMNS OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.
LAYS OF THE HOLY LAND. (In October.)
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. Quarto; 30 plates. (In October.)
SOLOMON'S PROVERBS. Illustrated. (In October.)
MINISTERING CHILDREN. Illustrated edition.
LEIGHTON'S COMPLETE WORKS.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SICK.

Through the earnest solicitation of those I have cured, I have been persuaded to treat patients by letter. I would much prefer having a personal interview with each of my patients, but residing at a distance, by remitting $3 and the letter stating symptoms of their disease, will receive medicine by express that will last from two to three weeks. L. H. BONE, M. D., son and successor of Old Dr. CHRISTIAN BONE, Office No. 264 Grand-st., New-York City.

OLD STAND, CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STREETS.

Winter clothing, of all kinds, selling 25 per cent. less than cost to get money. English Tweed Sacks $7 and $8, former price $9 and $10.

No. 33 John-st., corner Nassau-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. S. RODGERS, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store,) of RHEUMATISM of the most painful kind, which had rendered him a cripple for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No. 168 2d av., of ASTHMA of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast-bone out of place.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Ex-Alderman J. KELLY, XIIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of RHEUMATISM, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 87 Prince-st., of FISTULA, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined him to his room for weeks.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. E. RICE, Nos. 22 Grove-st. and 21 Clinton Market, of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and GOUT, after he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured CHARLES CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburg, N. Y., of SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and RHEUMATISM, which had penetrated to the bone, and refused to yield until the Life Balsam came to his aid.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, of No. 12 Willet-st., of KING'S EVIL. The Ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES McKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, of the most torturing kind.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.

IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

75 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 246 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

IT CANNOT FAIL.—IT HAS BEEN IN USE SIX years. I defy any one to name one instance where it has failed to force the beard, moustache or hair to grow in six weeks. My ONGUENT is $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 38½ Spruce-st. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 3 Exchange, Albany.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST., AND NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.

CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, LATE WM. H. CARY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

In view of the many unexplained stocks now in the market, offer at their NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE, TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS Throughout the Union, Their SPRING STOCK, which is UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT, UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT, AND UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.

THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to select, [illegible] the best and [illegible], both FOREIGN AND AMERICAN, to which they add the great advantage of LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.

They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince their buyers, who will examine their stock, that it is to their interest to deal with them.

They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz:

PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.

To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY.
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES.
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.

Catalogues furnished upon application.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES, Embracing an explanation of the treatment by which he cures diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys and skin and other chronic disorders, and rules of health by which in those of good constitution life may be preserved to 100 years. A bound volume, of 300 pages, 30 illustrations. Price at his office 25 cents; by mail free of postage for 40 cents. Give Post-office and State address. S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME Dr. SAMUEL B. SMITH, who did depose and say, that the certificates of cures made by his magnetic machine, are true and genuine. W. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York. SAMUEL B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church.

SILVER-PLATED CAKE-BASKETS. Some new and beautiful patterns of silver-plated cake baskets, at very low prices; also new styles of plated castors and children's cups. For sale at wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver the [illegible] lecture of the series at the Lecture Room, in the Society's [illegible] 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Sir Philip Sidney*. [illegible] Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of [illegible] & Co., No. 348 Broadway; [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to [illegible]. EDWIN F. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST. (Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.) Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS. MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

FAMILY DRY GOODS! ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store their FULL ASSORTMENT of the following goods: REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS and SHEETINGS, SUPER 4-4 LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS and TOWELINGS, SCOTCH and RUSSIA DIAPER, BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, &c.

ALSO,

A full stock of PLAIN, PLAID and STRIPED JACONETS, CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTS, MANSOOKS and SWISS MUSLINS, EMBROIDERED SWISS TARLETONS, and COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS. CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on Monday, a CHOICE LOT of SPRING DRESS GOODS: SILKS, BAREGES, MOUS. DE CHINE, JACONETS and ORGANDIES, &c., &c. All these goods are of this season's importation, and are in NEW and MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS. CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

FINAL CLOSING OF COLUMBIAN HALL BY THE ASSIGNEES, No. 281 Grand-st.

The whole of the stock is now offered at less than half the original cost, to clear it out by the 28th day of the month, to give possession to Adams & Spencer, carpet dealers.

The entire fixtures, counters, mirrors, tables, desks, chairs, desks, iron safes, carpets, stoves and other furniture of the store for sale cheap, to be removed by the 1st of March.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, BY THE ASSIGNEES OF C. R. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 415 Broadway, cor. Lispenard-st.

The entire balance is now selling at retail at the above place, at prices which will insure its speedy clearance to close the estate.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING IN THE WORLD. NAUMKEAG, "B," [illegible] cents. Apply to BUSHMORE, CONE & CO., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Warren-st.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. W. D. CROMWELL & CO. Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times. No. [illegible] and [illegible] Barclay-st., No. [illegible] and [illegible] Park-place.

NECK TIES ONLY.

SMITH & BROUWER, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS, NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK, would call the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting of BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES, GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES, YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,) SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS. Also, a complete assortment of COTTON TIES, JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, [illegible], SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BERLY & CO., IMPORTERS OF FRENCH SILKS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS, No. 300 Broadway, Up stairs. Are receiving now their full assortment of Spring goods, including also the newest styles of Straws and the [illegible] class of artificial flowers, all selected by Mr. BERLY [illegible] who has just returned from Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD of RICH GLOSSY HAIR, [illegible] TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to its former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick headache (neuralgia), but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often humbugged by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Livingston County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white; and before exhausting [illegible] bottle her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidently recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

[illegible] WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's head, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claimed for it. Again, very respectfully and truly yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 27, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—At a meeting held on Saturday evening, Feb. 6, 1858, at No. 163 Bowery, the statistics of the Union for 1857, as reported by the Financial Secretary, were directed to be published:

New members initiated	174
Admitted by Cards from other Unions	40
Suspended members reinstated	10—224
Traveling Cards issued	65
Withdrawal Cards issued	3
Suspended for non-payment of dues	55
Died	1—124
Increase of members	100
Cash received during 1857	$783 15

CHARLES B. SMITH, President.
[illegible], Recording Secretary.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. [illegible] & CO., No. 25 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and [illegible] buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest [illegible]. They are the sole agents in this City for [illegible] machine-made Envelopes, said to be the [illegible]. Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand. [illegible] supplied with Bleaching powders, [illegible] Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c. &c. [illegible] the rags and paper-shavings.

PEW IN CHURCH TO RENT.—ONE HALF of one of the most eligible six-seated pews in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, in Brooklyn, to rent for the year, if application is made soon to the sexton.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND [illegible] using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by [illegible], No. 25 John-st.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 9 Ann-st. Also, $3.50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Public charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (large room,) No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the bookstores corner of 4th and 8th avs., Broadway; No. 49 6th-av.; and at the door on the evening of the performance.
EDWARD RUSSELL, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.
P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.
G. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, } Principals.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular weekly meeting of this Association will occur on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms No. 436 4th-av., at which time there will be an election held for President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George H. White, Esq. P. C. BUCKLEY, President pro tem.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Secretary pro tem.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Association will be held at Spring-st. Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Republicans of the Ward are invited to attend. By order. JOHN J. SHILLCOCK, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE SEVENTH AND LAST OF THE Course of Lectures for the Ladies' Union Aid Society will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., by Prof. O. H. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, Md. Subject, *Work and its Worth*.
Tickets, 50 cents, admitting two, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; William Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 239 Broadway; Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d-st., east of 8th-av.; and at the door.
Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Society.

DR. HAWKS' LECTURE.—IN COMPLIANCE with the request of the audience before whom it was delivered at the lecture-room of the Historical Society, Dr. HAWKS will repeat his lecture, *Old America's Message to Young America*, at Niblo's Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets fifty cents. May be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., at T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, at the box office at Niblo's, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ., WILL DELIVER his Humorous Poem, HARD TIMES, before the Young Men's Philomathean Society, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal Broadway Bookstores; at the Mercantile Library; the Library Office, No. 16 Nassau-st., or at the door.
E. P. CORWIN, THEO. SCHULTZ, F. H. THOMSON, } Lec. Committee.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER LECTURE on the "Heroines of History" and "Strong-minded Women," at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

VALENTINES.

KING CUPID'S CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Be it known that STRONG, chief agent
[illegible]
Has on hand, for all true lovers,
Valentines, each real chef d'oeuvres;
As ne'er yet, when hearts were mating,
[illegible]
Valentines [illegible]
Full of pictures emblematic,
Bright as fancy could emblazon,
Fair as light e'er shed its rays on,
Graced with beautiful devices
Of all colors, styles and prices,
Will at STRONG'S be found. Take notice
That his stock the best afloat is;
Not to call there would be stupid,
And, in fact, a slight to Cupid.

T. W. STRONG, Manufacturer, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand training, No. 600 Broadway, gives full command of hand, and removes all stiffness [illegible]. New pupils will be received this day, for cheap lessons. One $5 [illegible] for writing vacant. Also, one $10 course for book-keeping. Regular terms $25 for a full commercial course.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 112 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LESSONS ON THE BANJO.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to procure [illegible] instruction on this favorite instrument, at a most reasonable cost. Pupils attended at their residences. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Address [illegible], Times Office.

$3.—NEW SYSTEM, NO CLASSES, AND great reduction; every pupil individually taught a free and elegant handwriting, at all hours, day or evening, for $3 for 10, or $5 for 20 lessons, and no extra charge. GOLDSMITH'S, Nos. 362 and 360 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 318 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

EDUCATION.—ANY TEACHER OF THIS CITY having a select private school of boys, or desirous of disposing of the same, may find a purchaser by addressing the office of this paper, FAIRTERMS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A TOTALLY NOVEL ARRANGEMENT!
TWO DISTINCT STAR COMPANIES!
for the more perfect production of the AFTERNOON and EVENING PERFORMANCES!
ONE WEEK MORE of that illimitably successful American drama,
THE PIONEER PATRIOT;
with MR. H. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO!
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL!
In addition to which,
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
in the touching petite drama, in one act, condensed from UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, and entitled
THE DEATH OF EVA,
besides the sterling assistance of her gifted parents,
MR. and MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
this being the initial movement of an enterprising arrangement to render the entertainments of
EVERY AFTERNOON EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE
at this establishment.
EVERY EVENING at 7 o'clock, THIS WEEK,
Monday, Feb. 15, to Saturday, Feb. 20, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
will be repeated, for the last time, the brilliantly triumphant dramatization by Mr. H. Watkins for this Museum, of COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY,
THE PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,
the characters in it being thus ably represented:
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL CARLTON!
MR. H. WATKINS as NEGRO JOCKO!
the remainder by Mr. Hardenbergh, F. Bridgeman, E. F. Taylor, E. Eyner, D. Oakley, and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, as well as THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock,
the touching condensation of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, prepared expressly for the HOWARD FAMILY, entitled
THE DEATH OF EVA.
EVA....LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD
ST. CLAIR....MR. G. C. HOWARD
TOPSY....MRS. G. C. HOWARD
After which a DANCE by Mlle. SALOME, and the farce of THE TRUTH'S A LIE, presented by the company.
SPECIAL NOTICE—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Hereafter, Families, Citizens, and Strangers may feel assured that, on whatever day they may choose to visit the Museum, they CANNOT COME AMISS. They will find SUPERIOR PERFORMANCES on any and EVERY AFTERNOON, as well as on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and also on EVERY EVENING.
The Grand Aquarium at this Museum is larger than that in London. It cost $10,000, and embraces 1,000 distinct living fish and plants, in crystal ponds 300 feet long, where the WATER IS NEVER CHANGED!

A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,
At Mozart Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858.
ASSISTED BY
Mr. HENRY COOPER, the celebrated English Violinist.
Mr. APTOMMAS, Harpist.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE,
Late Baritone of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company.
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
PROGAMME:
PART I.
1—Fantasia Brilliante, pour Violin and Piano, from "Guillaume Tell," Mr. H. COOPER and Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW....Beriot and Osborne
2—Rondo, "Cenerentola," Miss H. ANDEM....Rossini
3—Romanza, "Spirito Gentil," Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON....Donizetti
4—Solo, Harp, "Oberon Fantasia," Mr. APTOMMAS....
5—Mono Cant, "Eliza," Mr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE....Goldbeck
6—"Fantasia Romantic," Mr. H. COOPER....Cooper
7—Grand Duet, "I Masnadieri," Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. G. SIMPSON....Verdi
PART II.
1—"The Enigma Solved," Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE....
2—"Erinnerung," (Recollection,) with Violin Obligato, Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. H. COOPER....Baerwolf
3—Solo, Harp, "Spring," Mr. APTOMMAS....
4—Buffo Duet, "L'Elisire d'Amore," Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. C. A. GUILMETTE....Donizetti
5—Scotch Song, "Kelvin Grove," Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON....
6—Swiss Song. (By desire.) Miss H. ANDEM....Eckert
Conductor....GEORGE F. BRISTOW
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the principal Music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1858.
The beautiful Comedietta of a
MODEL OF A WIFE.
Bonnefoi....Mr. Wheatleigh | Stump....Mr. Martin.
After which the favorite two-act Comic Drama of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Martha Gibbs, the Factory Girl....Miss Laura Keene
Toby Twinkle....Mr. Jefferson
Stephen Plum....Mr. Jordan
Jasper Plum....Mr. Burnett
After which
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, and each evening, also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the great novelty,
GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS.
M. BIBIN.
THE LANCIERS QUADRILLE.
Day performances commence at 2 P. M.; open at 1½. Evening performances commence at 7¼ P. M.; open at 6¾.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainments will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
BOREAS.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
THE GALLEY SLAVES.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor....Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 15 and 16,
Will be acted the Play of
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.
To be followed by the Comedy entitled
ESMERALDA.
To conclude with the farce
OUR SALLIE.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
FATHER KEMP and his Old Folks' Concert troupe, from Reading, Mass., respectfully announce that they will give a concert of ancient and sacred music, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 13th, and MONDAY EVENING, 15th.
Thirty-seven performers in costume of 100 years ago.
Their success wherever they have performed is a proof of the character of their music.
Grandfather Fogg will preside at the great grandfather fiddle.
Tickets can be had during day and evening at the Hall. Admission 25c. Reserved seats 50c.

MISS C. A. DINGLEY'S
FIRST CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1858,
At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway.
Assisted by
Miss HAWLEY, Mr. PERRING, Mr. MACCONKEY,
And a select chorus, under the direction of
MR. G. WINSLOW MORGAN....Pianist.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at HALL & SON'S, and BREUSING'S music stores. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PAINTING
OF
THE HOLY FAMILY,
Is now on exhibition, for a short time only, at Goupil's Gallery, No. 366 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER, Proprietor.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1858.
The Two Great Ethiopian Comedians and Character Delineators EPH. HORN and BISHOP BUCKLEY. Also, the Learned Elephant TIPTOP SLAABO will appear.
WEDNESDAY—BISHOP BUCKLEY'S TESTIMONIAL.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—THE TWELFTH Annual Ball of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Tickets $5, to admit a gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Grand Secretary's office, No. 138 Canal-st., at the principal music stores and hotels, at the door on the evening of the Ball, and of the following Committee: Lewis Feuchtwanger, Vincent W. Bate, William Rockwell, James Herring, M. J. Weeks.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH widow lady, of obliging disposition and pleasing address, with the very best of City references, is desirous of accompanying a lady or family going to California or South; being accustomed to Southern climates is competent to act as nursery governess, and is also a first-class [illegible]; is willing to make herself useful when necessary. Call from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 125 4th-av., in the store, or address C. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girls, who have lived in gentlemen's families in the country, situations in the City, or Brooklyn; one is a most excellent cook and laundress; does up linens; she understands meat and poultry baking; wages, $7; the other, as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing and ironing; wages $6. Call at No. 316 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City references given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 88½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, for two days. Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid. She understands the care of children, and does up fine muslins nicely; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 6th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., Times Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 11th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet-nurse at her own residence; can give the best of City references; has no objection to go out to nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 135 29th st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH girls; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter—also, by two English women; one as cook, one as infants' nurse. Also by three very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 13th-st., and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 749 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of domestic servants, honest, tidy, respectable and capable, for the City or country, well recommended, at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Every care taken to give satisfaction.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 146 18th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; she is willing and obliging in disposition, and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 10 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O, Box No. 713 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

TO BOSS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A young man wishes a situation as clerk, where a portion of his time would be employed as copying draughtsman; for sobriety and integrity refers to his present employer. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, Broadway Post-Office.

TO PHILADELPHIANS.—A NEW-YORK Book-keeper about removing with his family to Philadelphia, desires a situation; has had several years' experience, and can refer to his present employers. Address box No. 25 New-York Post-Office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—A SUPERIOR SELECtion of Protestant and other domestics of that respectable, intelligent class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation of providing, may now be found waiting at his extensive establishment. The selection comprises some of the most efficient, well-informed and reliable class of Protestant children's nurses; also, thorough cooks, general housemaids, waiters and laundresses. Though many of these servants have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate. N. B.—We refer by special permission to some of the most distinguished families in New York and Brooklyn.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants wanting a choice of servants cannot fail to get suited to-day, from a number of respectable American, English, Scotch, Protestants and others, competent and with good references, at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st., established nine years and patronized by a large number of respectable families up town and in the country.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS can obtain excellent servants at the only New Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home." It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

JOHN DENNEE, LICENSED NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East [illegible]-st., will be punctually attended to.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 236 3d-av.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 38 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUIRK & CO., No. 89 William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS property at low prices:
The large and commodious house known as No. 176 10th-st., near 2d-av., built in the most substantial manner; house, 32 feet by 45 feet; lot, 32 feet by 92 feet; location very desirable.
Also, two brown-stone front houses situated on 17th-st., north side, fronting Stuyvesant-square, this location is one of the most pleasant in the City, and the houses are built and finished in the modern style.
Also, the first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., one of the pleasantest sites on Murray Hill.
Also, two brick houses situated on the north side of 55th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs. The houses are 20 feet by 40 feet; lots, 20 feet by 100 feet. They are neatly finished. Price and terms easy.
Also, a house in Brooklyn, E. D., two stories and basement; also, a pleasant piazza in front, and court yard. The location is on 4th-st., between South 5th and South 6th sts., opposite the Wall House, and only a few minutes' walk from either ferry. Price low and terms easy. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a good well in each yard, with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x42, lots 100 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 32 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York; or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 66 6th-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 317 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL NEAT BROWN-stone houses, situated on the north side of 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The houses are three stories in height, with balconies. In front there are court-yards inclosed with a neat iron railing. All are finished with the modern improvements. The reasonable price and easy terms render them desirable property. Apply at No. 202 on the premises, or to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class three-story brick house No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins, built by days' work, and finished in the best manner, with modern improvements. Also, the two-story and attic frame house No. 76, filled in with brick, and corner lot adjoining, situate corner Powers and Dean sts.; entire plot 50x100. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, corner of Powers and Wyckoff sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW MODERN TWO-STORY double cottage house, together with stable and nine lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c., situated on Pacific-st., Bedford. The location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the neighborhood rapidly improving. Pacific-st. is paved and lighted with gas. Terms easy. For particulars apply to GORDON, TALBOT & CO., No. 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE property in the vicinity of Madison-square, belonging to the First M. E. Church, John-st.: 98 feet 9 inches on 5th-av., 60 feet 5 inches on Broadway, and 125 feet 7 inches on 26th-st., with a southerly line of 134 feet 1 inch. For further particulars, apply to RICHARD KEEPING, No. 5 Wall-st., or BARTON WOOD, No. 222 Pearl-st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY back basement and front cellar frame house with extension, situated on the west side of Carlton-av., about 300 feet from Myrtle-av. and railroad. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Gas in the house, and water pipes laid in the street. Apply to J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 125 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story house with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, range, &c., &c., convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 33 White st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 63 Hampden-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE BUILDING site, consisting of about seven acres of excellent land, situated about one mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot in Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from New-York, overlooking a large portion of Long Island Sound. Apply to SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—THE first-class four-story brick house and lot No. 64 East 28th-st., in perfect order, and furnished with all modern improvements; house 20x60, including extension; lot 20x98.9. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON BEDFORD-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. House is two-story and attic frame, filled in, 22x36 with 12 feet extension in rear, 12 rooms, closets, pantries, &c.; lot 25x100—cistern water forced to 2d story. Price $3,200, half cash. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker, situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 186 Water-st., or H. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 126th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY basement and counter-cellar house, No. 134 West 16th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Also, a 3-story and basement house, No. 220 West 35th st. Apply on the premises of each.

$4,000.—FOR SALE—A PLAIN, WELL-built brick three-story and basement house, No. 146 East 45th-st.; lot 22x96; house 22x40, situated between the 2d and 3d avs. Apply to W. S. GUINNESS, No. 7 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET—A new brown-stone house and lot on West 42d st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot, superior finish, in 16th st., near 6th av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., finished in the best style. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY attic and basement house No. 43 Pike-st., corner of Madison. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE, the five story brown-stone front dwelling, 20 by about 70, No. 10 East 21st-st., with privilege of Gramercy-park. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LTT—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 35 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, with gardens; also, building sites, with building loans. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, IND.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 3d day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgages. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The buildings are of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river, 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000; is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information, apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER, about retiring from business, offers for sale his stock of hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing goods. The stock (which is not large) has been selected with care. The house and store is in complete order, with every convenience for a respectable family, having been occupied by the owner for the last twenty years, and one of the best locations in the City for a merchant tailor, or any other business in connection with furnishing goods, requiring two show windows. A lease of the building will be given. Inquire on the premises, No. 51 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscribers offer for sale or to rent their mill, situated in North Bennington, Vt., and on the Railroads, 30 miles east of Troy, N. Y. Said Mill was built 4 years ago, is now running, and in complete order, and has all the fixtures for making hanging, print, and book paper. To any one wishing to purchase it, will be sold low, and terms of payment made easy. A large portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address the subscribers, at North Bennington, Vt. THATCHER & WELLING.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, with a good class of near-by and Western customers, would sell their stock and lease of store, and good-will of the business. Address Box 2,169, Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition wishes an engagement as daily or visiting governess to teach English and Music. Good City references. Address K., Box No. 3,060 Post-Office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BRACELET—WEDNESDAY, 10TH, IN A Broadway and 5th-st. stage, or in Broadway between 17th-st. and South Ferry, a finely-carved LAVA BRACELET, set in gold. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by returning it to [illegible] MAYHEW, No. 31 South-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vaults in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE STORE, just finished, northwest corner of 8th-av. and 18th st., four stories high, 80 feet deep, high ceilings, store front plate glass and patent rolling shutters; upper story fitted up for a daguerrean gallery, with extra large skylight; basement suitable for a restaurant or billiard saloon, with side rooms, kitchen, vaults, water-closets, &c. The whole will be rented separate or together, at a moderate rent to a good tenant. It is well adapted for the dry goods or a large tailoring establishment. Apply to SMITH & McINTYRE, No. 346 8th-av.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT, IN APPLETONS' BUILDING.—The subscribers having made large additions to their building, are prepared to rent from the 1st of May, a number of desirable rooms and offices, suitable for Architects, Artists, Engravers, Lawyers, Publishers of Magazines and Newspapers and others. Each room in the building is heated by steam, well lighted, and facing on a side street. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 24th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c. &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THE well-known building No. 59 Murray-st., corner of College-place, four stories high, 25 by 90 feet, containing 40 rooms; has been occupied as a hotel for several years; will be leased to a good tenant for three years. The two next buildings on Murray-st. can be had for the same purpose, and are now connected. Inquire of Mr. WHILEY, No. 64 Cedar-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSE No. 233 9th-st., near 2d-av. For a small family there is none more desirable; it contains 8 private rooms, cellar under the whole and dry; has Croton and gas pipes throughout. May be leased for a term of years, rent moderate. Apply at No. 189 Chatham-st.
E. W. MERRIAM.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of O. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years,—4 floors—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, separately or together, now occupied in part by G. P. Putnam & Co., Publishers. This store is opposite Bowen & McNamee's new building—the first store above the Hospital, and overlooks its grounds, and is in good repair.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LET—AT JAMAICA, L. I., A FIRST-CLASS house, containing 11 rooms, with modern improvements situated on the main street in the above village, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad depot; commutation on Railroad, 13 cents per day. Rent $275. Apply to J. AUGUSTUS HERRIMAN, No. 120 Wall-st., Port Warden's Office.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY—NO. 14 ESSEX-st., near New Canal-st., for sale. The front house is a 2-story and attic brick front, and the rear house 2-story frame; both in good repair; are now offered $700 rent for the premises for the coming year. Lot 25x100. $3,000 may remain. Apply immediately to VALENTINE WILLIS, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AND IMmediate possession given. The three-story and basement brick house No. 63 State-st., Brooklyn, situated immediately opposite the beautiful residence of E. Dodge, Esq. For terms, apply to CHAS. A. SHEPHERD, No. 27 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY building No. 900 Broadway, containing four rooms, 25 by 80 feet, with a wide hall, on 20th-st., suitable for piano-forte warerooms, picture galleries, clubs, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 33 [illegible]th-st., near 5th-av.; house has all the modern improvements and handsomely furnished; rent $1,600 per annum; immediate possession given. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 27 Wall-st.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LEASE—A PIECE OF GROUND ABOUT 70 feet by 100, with entrance from Broadway, on which will be erected a large room to suit, near 28th-st. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 11 East 27th-st., Madison-square.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 121 Charles st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; the house can be examined every day from 1 to 4 P. M. Rent $460. Apply to E. A. BOGERT, 54 Wall st., 3d floor front.

HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE-STORY BRICK house to let, at No. 258 Grove-st., Jersey City; walls twelve-inch to the roof; gas throughout; good furnace, water, baths, water closets, &c. Price $350. Apply to HENRY A. BOORAEM, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 68 9th st., second house east of 5th-av. Apply at the office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 33 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 395 Canal-st., west of Broadway; will be extended 50 feet or more, if required; possession May 1. Apply to JACOB CRAM, or W. SCOTT JARVIS, 221 Canal-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 Moore-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 36 Pearl-st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—CORNER OF Broadway and 27th-st., Nos. 1,003 and 1,005, dwelling united; rent $800. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 11 East 27th-st., Madison-square.

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. 307 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES H. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—THE ADVERTISER IS BOARDING where there is a generous table, rooms well cared for, servants efficient, attentive and respectful, in a highly genteel neighborhood. Without prompting, permission was asked to give this notice, feeling that there should not remain vacant rooms, where may be found an agreeable home. Those interested may address HOME, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 149 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board in a strictly private family, with a single room, gas, convenience for fire, &c. Location near Broadway, below 20th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., M. Y., Box No. 1,971 Post-Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 5 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FARMER OR OVERSEER; SINGLE preferred, to take charge of a farm and highly-improved grounds, few miles from the City; must have the highest testimonials for capacity and character, and be able to earn liberal pay. Applicants should state full particulars and references; also, if they have had more than ordinary experience in the management and training of horses. Address FARMER AND OVERSEER, New-York *Times* office, No. 139 Nassau-st.

WANTED—IN A GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING store, a smart, active, intelligent youth, from 16 to 18 years of age; must reside with his parents. Address FURNISHING STORE, stating name, residence, reference, &c., at the office of this office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—A very desirable country-seat, with [illegible] acres of land, [illegible] Westchester county, New-York, about 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and about midway between the Sound and the North River.
The mansion is large and handsome, containing parlors, library, dining-room, hall, twelve bed-rooms, servants' rooms in attic, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, &c. Range in kitchen, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, all complete; water in the house from a never-failing spring; fine lawn, plenty of shade and fruit trees, garden, with [illegible] strawberry beds; large carriage-house, barn, granary, stable, ice-house, &c., all handsome, and in perfect order. There is also on the place a good farm-house, suitable for hired men. Location perfectly healthy, with churches and academies within a convenient distance. Few places offer more advantages to persons of [illegible] means. For further information, apply to JOHN T. WHITE, No. 321 4th-av., or to Messrs. PRATT, OAKLEY & Co., Booksellers, No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL cottage-house at Clifton, S. I., near Vanderbilt Landing, in a retired locality, overlooking the Bay and Narrows. It is handsomely furnished, contains [illegible] rooms and possesses every convenience for [illegible] dwelling purposes. The ground, comprising [illegible] acres, is stocked with fruit trees, raspberries, [illegible] strawberry, &c. Stable and poultry-house attached. Will be let to good tenants from May [illegible] if desired. Address A. L. G., Box No. 387 Post-Office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the village of Port Chester, a [illegible] house with ten rooms, a barn and carriage house, [illegible] located on an eminence overlooking the village of Port Chester, the railroad depot, and Long Island Sound; [illegible] good well of water, fruit of all kinds, [illegible]. For further information, apply to [illegible] B. SMITH, on the premises, or to JAY JARVIS, [illegible] of Citizens' Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 10 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 181 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT PORT-chester, 28 miles from this City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 38x40, 15 rooms, 1½ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price [illegible]. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 299 West 20th-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 23, if not sold at private sale previously.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 20 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 37 West [illegible].

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, OR FOR SALE or exchange for good real estate in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, a large double house, containing 14 rooms, with 9 lots of ground, about 15 minutes' walk from the Vanderbilt landing. For particulars inquire of F. G. MOFFATT, M. D., at the Seamen's Retreat, or of G. E. ROOT, Vanderbilt landing.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT STAMFORD, CONN., FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—The buildings are modern, large and commodious, beautifully located near the railroad depot, churches, schools, &c. There is plenty of fruit, 10 or 40 acres of excellent land; will be sold very low, on easy terms. Inquire of E. W. TOWNSEND, No. 77 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late C. Maurer, with 22 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 60 feet square, with a wing [illegible] stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of [illegible]. Address JAMES F. MAURER, No. [illegible], or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 159 Broadway.

TO LET—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises (half a mile above the High Bridge) or at No. 5 Wall-st.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FOR SALE—AT RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY, A convenient and roomy dwelling-house, with a good garden, various fruit trees, &c., within two minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot—trains running to and from New-York hourly. Apply to [illegible], or to JOHN JACKSON, Rahway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA—A beautiful country residence—fine house, [illegible] fourths of an acre of land, an excellent garden, [illegible] choice fruits, ornamental trees and hedges. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL HOUSES, ON [illegible] Hill; 9 rooms each; very healthy location; [illegible] minutes from the depot [illegible]; rent [illegible]. Apply to LINDSLEY & [illegible], Auctioneers, No. 6 Bank of Commerce, opposite Post-Office.

TO LET IN ASTORIA—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with fine barns and stables, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to [illegible] BLACKWELL, No. 15 Dey-st., up stairs.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE town of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from the depot, containing 33 acres in a high state of cultivation. A large part has been plowed from 10 to 12 inches deep. All stones and other obstructions have been entirely removed. There is an apple orchard which bears largely annually. The garden contains a variety of strawberries, rhubarb, asparagus, and other vegetables, also, choice fruit trees. The lawn is well stocked with ornamental trees. The dwelling is large, built in modern style, and conveniently arranged, and nearly new. The barn, stables, carriage-house, granary, tool-house, poultry-house, root cellars, are all convenient and complete. There is a good well in the yard for the use of the house. The location is beautiful, with a fine view, and exceedingly healthy. In the neighborhood there are good schools and churches, and good society. The stock which is very choice, farming utensils and everything on the place, will be sold with the farm. For price and terms, apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FARM AND STORE FOR SALE.—THE FARM consists of one hundred acres of land, suitably divided into pasture, meadow, plow and woodland, watered by a never-failing stream and living springs, [illegible] with stone wall, and abundantly supplied with every variety of fruit. The improvements comprise a dwelling house, 30 by 40 feet, two stories and attic, large barn and other out-buildings; two tenant houses pleasantly situated. The store is located on a prominent corner, doing a profitable business, and which has also been a post-office for some time, supplied with daily mail. The location is in the town of Milton, Fairfield County, Conn., accessible by railroad in about two hours from New-York, and having churches and superior schools within a convenient distance. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE [illegible] MIDDLEBROOK, Norwalk, Conn., or WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 124 Pearl-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—Several very valuable farms, beautifully situated, abounding in good fruit and worthy the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing good farms, viz.: One farm, [illegible] acres, do. 130, 100, 40, 20, 25, [illegible] and 10 acres each, and building sites from one acre to ten acres; one beautiful farm of 40 acres, good buildings, [illegible] new, abundance of all kinds of fruit, good garden, fine lawn of shade trees round the house, and well worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of a superior place, and within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad depot. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.
Madison, Feb. 11, 1858.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, about one mile westerly from Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from the City, on road leading from Dobbs' Ferry to White Plains, and 3½ miles from former, (where several steamboats run daily,) 120 acres good land, on elevated ground; good house and out-buildings; good water, very healthy; choice fruit of all kinds, churches, schools, &c., convenient; could be divided into small farms, having 60 acres each side of road; good location; fine view of adjoining country. Will sell the whole or a part. Apply on the premises, to W. E. HASKINS, or to G. THOMPSON, No. [illegible] Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT UNTIL Feb. 18, when it will be sold at public auction, a farm belonging to the estate of George Duryea, deceased, situated a short distance north of the Court-house, Queens County, containing 68 acres of [illegible] land of the first quality, under a good state of cultivation, well fenced with locust, and conveniently divided into fields; on the premises are two dwelling houses in good repair, two large barns, two wells of excellent water, and all necessary out-buildings. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMS, President of the Marine Bank, or JOHN L. DENTON, near Jamaica, L. I.

FARM NEAR NEW-HAMBURG.—EIGHteen acres superior land, with a neat two-story house, built for and occupied as a "parsonage"; contains eight rooms; also, small tenant house, some fruit and good well of water, 2½ miles from station. Churches and good schools near. Price $3,500; three-quarters on mortgage. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about 60 acres, 28 miles from New-York, and 1 mile from a railroad depot. On the farm is a large new house, two story, with barn and other out-buildings, a large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruits. Apply (except agents) to R. HUNTER, No. 65 Pike-st., in the store.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, 18 ACRES OF LAND, about three-quarters of a mile from the depot. Will be sold low on easy terms. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR HALF CASH and half first mortgage bonds, amply secured—A good house of about 12 rooms, situate in an eligible neighborhood, either in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Bergen. Price not more than $10,000. Mortgage not to exceed one-half value of property. Address, post-paid, with full particulars, J. T., Post-Office, Jersey City.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM ABOUT THE FIRST of April, part of a house for a small family, neighborhood of Fort Greene, Brooklyn. Address F. E. B., Times Office, with full particulars. References exchanged.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A CENTRAL LOCAtion, in Brooklyn, with modern improvements. Apply to R. H. LOWRY, at Bank of the Republic.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS INDISpensable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

AUCTION SALES.

F. Marsh, Auctioneer.
[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible]

Richard Kingsland, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARD KINGSLAND & CO.— [illegible] Also, an invoice of Britannia [illegible]

[illegible], Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE STREET AT AUCTION.— [illegible] will sell at auction on TUESDAY [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James C. Willet, Sheriff [illegible] with the three-story brick house thereon, on the north side of Duane-st., between Greenwich and [illegible], and known as No. 197. House 22 by about [illegible]. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank building.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL [illegible] household furniture, consisting [illegible] marble-top [illegible] glass, kitchen ware, &c. Sale without reserve.

D. S. [illegible], Auctioneer—Office No. [illegible] Broadway.
[illegible] HOUSE WILL SELL AT AUCTION [illegible] Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M. from the private residence No. 300 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., all the elegant furniture contained in the house. A [illegible] description is impossible. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The catalogue, now ready, contains over [illegible] furniture, and a large quantity of [illegible] works of art, &c. Sale positive. For full particulars see catalogue on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 [illegible]—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, [illegible] and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues [illegible] of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.

E. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—E. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., all kinds best white granite and common ware, cut and pressed glassware, [illegible] ware, &c. Sale positive and goods well packed for shipping.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales of [illegible] Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY [illegible]. No catalogue.

C. M. Levy, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE SALE.—AT NO. 181 WATER-ST., consisting of a large assortment of [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Assignee. Terms cash. SYLVESTER BRUSH.

SALE OF GOLD MINES.—THE UNDERSIGNED Trustee hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit: All those tracts of land situated in the Counties of Orange and Spotsylvania, in the State of Virginia, containing about [illegible] acres, and formerly known as the Melville and [illegible] tracts, and lately occupied and worked by the Melville Gold Mining Company, together with all the buildings, offices, mills, machinery and personal property of every description and kind which may be on or connected with the premises at the time of sale. This property lies about 18 miles west of Fredericksburg, on the plank road leading from the latter place, and is bounded partly by the Rapid Ann River. It is about equally divided into arable and woodland, the former being very fertile and surpassed by none other in the vicinity. This property contains several large veins of gold on it, which has been mined for many years. Shafts well timbered and in excellent order have been sunk on these veins to the depth of a hundred feet, and a large pump, capable of [illegible] is now in working order. There is also on the [illegible] a large mill house, with a steam engine of [illegible] horse power. Three large Chilian mills, twelve stamps, two shaking tables and [illegible] Amalgamator, all in working condition. There is also on this property a fine water-power with mill-house containing six stamps and one Chilian mill in excellent order. The farm is well stocked with horses, mules, wagons, carts, farming utensils, &c. There are also about one thousand bushels of corn and eight hundred bushels of wheat on the place, all of which will be sold with the above described property. This estate is known as one of the best gold mining properties in the State of Virginia. The title is perfect. Terms of sale are as follows: Ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, the amount with this sufficient to make up $20,000, on delivery of the title deeds within twenty days after the sale, and the balance within six months from the day of sale, with interest and secured by mortgage on the property. Possession given on delivery of the deeds. For further particulars, inquire of FREDK. G. BURNHAM, Trustee, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.
At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHINEAS H. HOLT, STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM, ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS, WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD, HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND, BREWSTER VALENTINE,
ALFRED L. ROWE, GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER, ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES, ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON, TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD, ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY C. REEVE, DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS, JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP, ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN F. BRUCE, Jr., EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1858.

Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, Feb. 9, 1858.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz.:
JOHN D. COCKS, EDWARD BRIDGE, [illegible] C. C. ROUMAGE, [illegible] WM. H. SIMONTON, [illegible] LEVI H. BRIGHAM, J. S. T. STRANAHAN, CURTIS NOBLE, EDWARD A. LAMBERT, J. S. WHITNEY, WALTER S. GRIFFITH, [illegible] GREENE, CHARLES CHRISTMAS, SEYMOUR BURRELL, J. A. DAVENPORT, WILLIAM POOLE, EZRA LEWIS, CHARLES STANTON, ROBERT H. BERDELL, WM. W. WICKES, [illegible] OSTROM, SAMUEL OSBORNE, [illegible] PERRIN, [illegible] MOORE, [illegible] HUSTED, JOHN B. WRIGHT, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, WM. L. COGSWELL, [illegible], JOS. R. SKIDMORE, [illegible] PUTNAM, MOSES TAYLOR, [illegible], WM. H. SLOCUM, DAVID B. BAYLIS, JOHN ALSTYNE, JOHN SCHENCK, MATHEW VASSAR, Jr.
Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET, Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS.
Frederick R. Lee, [illegible], Samuel Willets, [illegible] Henry Shields, [illegible] Andre Froment, [illegible] Alonzo A. Alvord, [illegible] James Humes. [illegible]
And for Inspectors of the next annual election, Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reelected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad-st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. [illegible] Warren-st. to No. [illegible] Warren-st., one door west of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
Bonds of [illegible] Township, Ohio. [illegible] Bonds of Newark Township, Ohio. [illegible] Bonds of Franklin Township, Ohio. Bonds of Steubenville and Township, Ohio. All these Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. [illegible] & WILLIAMS, No. 1 Hanover-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 38 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857		$1,494,612 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$397,1[illegible]	
Received for Interest during year	[illegible]	
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1857		$855,[illegible]
Paid Claims by death, [illegible]	[illegible]	
Paid Claims by death, [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] Policies surrendered	[illegible]	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	[illegible]	
Paid Commissions to Agents	[illegible]	
[illegible] Physicians' Fees	[illegible]	
Paid Dividends during the year		149,79[illegible]
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$3,743,3[illegible]

Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $10,800 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,718 28	
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	22,000 00	
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00	
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 pr.ct. Bds.	66,000 00	
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass.	800 00	
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,460,851 42	
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	984,205 23	
Real Estate	26,279 96	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 61	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$3,743,325 72
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858		$3,742,325 72
Total amount of Dividends paid to date		1,006,[illegible] 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date		1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force, issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest, in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1856,) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
Robert L. Patterson, Edward A. Strong,
Charles S. Macknet, John R. Weeks,
Lewis C. Grover, Andrew S. Snelling,
Josiah O. Low, Randall H. Greene,
Henry McFarlan, Joel W. Condit,
Isaac H. Frothingham, Nehemiah Perry.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
Jos. L. & J. P. Lord, Agents, New-York.
Jos. P. Bradley, Mathematician.
Lewis C. Grover, Attorney and Counsel.
James Stewart, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
Joseph B. Jackson, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 18 BROADWAY.—New-York, Feb. 3, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.
N. T. HIGBIE, WM. E. BIRD, N. T. CARRYL, Committee of Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE New-Albany and Salem Railroad Companies: Propositions from the above-named Roads have been made for an amicable settlement of their difficulties, by a new organization of said Road. The propositions are printed, and you are requested to call at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and receive a copy for your consideration. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee, No. 26 Exchange-place.

New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Jan. 27, 1858.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New-York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$2,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on a country-seat in New-Jersey, near New-York, worth three to four times the amount. Address box 3,[illegible] Post-office, New-York City.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 3, 1858.
NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which expired on the first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON—the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February instant. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th of February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to 18th inst., inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, New-York, Feb. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. [illegible] WALL-STREET.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. Feb. 10, 1858. [illegible] IRVING, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 19 Exchange-place.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 26th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 26th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order for eight successive weeks in the Rutland Herald and Bennington Banner, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the *Boston Post*.
[illegible], Vermont, Jan. 1[illegible], 1858. A. L. MINER, Receiver.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260
"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."
Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c. New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods here. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, [illegible], No. [illegible] Water-st., are now selling their pure unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—FEEDERS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of [illegible] Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the City of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Every proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which such surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1857.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gates at $20	$330 00
25,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	375 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. Bailey, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
2 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 34c	3 34
30 Picks, $22; 3 Plows, $7	29 [illegible]
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 Stand Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	20 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. Kidder, Resident Engineer.

12,[illegible] feet Hemlock Plank	$86 [illegible]
2,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 [illegible]
1,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	11[illegible]
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $3; 1 Tackle Block, $6	11 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
7 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
85 Picks, $60 75; 20 Pike Poles, $11 50; 3 Plows, $9	81 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 83; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	250 [illegible]
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
225 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $27; 3 Gate Collars, $3	30 00
3 Eyes, $4 65; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	27 00
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, JOHN M. JAYCOX, Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 10, 1858.
NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order. W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, DODGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and stock commission business in the City of New-York.
LUTHER C. CLARK, EDWARD DODGE, THOS. P. HUNTINGTON, JOHN D. MAXWELL, DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr., JOSEPH W. CLARK.
New-York, Feb. 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and collection business in the City of St. Louis.
JOSEPH W. CLARK, EDWARD DODGE, LUTHER C. CLARK, EDWARD CHASE.
St. Louis, Feb. 15, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has sold out to his sons, EDWARD J. and JOHN A. DERAISMES, who will hereafter continue the business at No. 92 William-st., corner of Platt, on their own account. All persons having claims against the late firm of J. DERAISMES & CO., and those indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1858. J. F. T. DERAISMES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership of J. DERAISMES & CO. having been dissolved, the undersigned (sons of J. Deraismes) will continue the business on their own account, under the firm of E. & J. DERAISMES.
EDWARD J. DERAISMES.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1858. JOHN A. DERAISMES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, EDWARD H. MANN,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ALCOTT & FEASTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ALEX. O. ALCOTT, JOHN J. FEASTER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of REUBEN HOYT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business will be settled by REUBEN HOYT.
REUBEN HOYT,
New-York, Feb. 9, 1858. JAMES QUINN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 35 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GEORGE H. CLARK, A. H. BRUMMELL, [illegible] ADAMS, JOHN R. LYDECKER, Printing Committee of the Board of Education.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction THE UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. [illegible]	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 24	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April [illegible]	1858
Saturday, April 24	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May [illegible]	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 5	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 7	1858

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$[illegible]	First Cabin	$[illegible]
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	[illegible]
Steerage	30	Steerage	[illegible]

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamships ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. Ludlow, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, Edward Cavendy, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
North Star... Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, Mh 24
Ariel... March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. Lefevre, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... April 10	Wednesday ... April 28
Saturday ... May 22	Wednesday ... June 9
Saturday ... July 3	Wednesday ... July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $50 and $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage and freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April [illegible].

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ARABIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. Stone Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.
Trains leave Depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 6¾ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
3:30 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.
6¾ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Trains leave Depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.
4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.
5¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.
3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.
Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours; meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. Tinklepaugh, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. Blethen, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage or freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ANSONIA, having been thoroughly overhauled and put in complete repair, will resume her place in the line, leaving New-York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Returning, will leave Bridgeport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock. For further information, inquire of THOMAS LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from Gums,
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, New-York.
Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woeful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.
Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhoea the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 28 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, offices No. 734 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 10 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. Turner, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20. The large and favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect at Charleston with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.
PARTICULAR NOTICE—FURTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the very low rates of freight by the above line. Insurance lower than by any other conveyance.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain Thomas Skinner, will leave on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida, connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. This ship is now ready to receive freight.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, [illegible] Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. & H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—[illegible] CAMPBELL, [illegible] of LUCY CAMPBELL, [illegible] against JAMES E. Monroe and [illegible] his wife, David M. Monroe and Lydia his wife, [illegible] John G. West, [illegible] DAVID [illegible] HANNAH his wife, FRAZER [illegible] AUSTIN B. TROWBRIDGE, [illegible] W. Colyer and wife, [illegible] Edward Mallory, [illegible] Benjamin Albertson, [illegible] Hooker, Charles L. Young, Albert Mathews, [illegible] George M. Tatham, Henry B. Tatham, [illegible] and James H. Watson.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: [illegible] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on Dec. [illegible], 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, [illegible] in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November, 1857. MEAGHER & CAMPBELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK—[illegible] WARD, JAMES DICKSON, [illegible] and WILLIAM H. WARD, against RICHARD L. [illegible] and JOSEPH COELHO.—To be tried in the City and County of New-York.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and six dollars and nine cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.
Dated, Dec. 15, 1857. CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above action was filed on January 18, 1858, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY H. ELLIOTT against DAVID W. STANSBURY and REBECCA C. STANSBURY, his wife, EDWARD [illegible] and NORMAN [illegible], WALTER BREWSTER and RACHEL [illegible], his wife, and LEWIS T. STANSBURY.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated [illegible] 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the Clerk's office Dec. 22, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—HENRY L. PELOUZE against ROBERT W. PENDLETON and CARTER A. SAUNDERS.—Summons for [illegible] (Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer [illegible] on the subscribers at their office, [illegible] in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. [illegible], 1858. [illegible] & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint was filed as above on the [illegible] day of February, 1858.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible]MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 1[illegible], 1857. JOHN [illegible], Executor [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible]MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. [illegible] Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1857. ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible]MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. [illegible] LEE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857. KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 119 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1858. SAMUEL D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 28, 1857. DANIEL GRIFFEN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible]MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, [illegible] near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1857. IRA A. KIMBALL, Jr., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE [illegible]CRANNA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 112 8th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1858. ABRAHAM J. POST, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible]MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN D. MOORE, late of the County of Duval, in the State of Florida, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of HENRY CROSSMAN, No. 63 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Brooklyn, Dec. [illegible], 1857. HENRY CROSSMAN, JOSEPH BEEKMAN, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible]MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. [illegible] Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1857. [illegible] WASHINGTON [illegible], Administrator.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.
The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to [illegible] per ton (2,000 lbs.), delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st., North River.
Corner [illegible]
Corner [illegible]
And No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. [illegible] William-st., corner Exchange-place.

SCRANTON COAL.
LAST SALE OF THE SEASON.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. will sell, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at No. 111 Pearl-st., for account of whom it may concern,
30,000 tons Scranton Coal,
mainly prepared sizes.
For particulars, apply to Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. [illegible],)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

J. & H. HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, pens, drafts, money and shipping receipts, [illegible] and all articles usually kept by the trade. PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FIRES.

The Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island Burned to the Ground.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.

We mentioned in our second edition Saturday, that the Hospital on Blackwell's Island had been entirely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the [illegible] ... The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to remove any of the furniture and bedding.

[illegible] Dr. Sanger's Kitchen, which was situated in the basement of the middle building, the fire spread [illegible] rooms above. [illegible]

There were about 330 patients sound asleep locked in the wings of the building, when the fire broke out. They were all saved. The doors were opened as soon as possible, and all who were able to walk made their hasty exit. Those who were too ill to help themselves were carried out by the officers of the Institution on the Island who were quickly on the ground. All the inmates of the hospital were soon placed in comfortable quarters. The men were taken to the workhouse, and the women were conveyed to the building formerly occupied as a manufactory of portemonnaies and razor-strops.

Meanwhile the flames had spread to the two wings of the hospital, and the whole building was in a blaze. A strong wind from the north-west prevailed, the engines were out of order, and all the efforts of the officers and convicts to save the building seemed to retard the progress of the flames but very little. By 4 o'clock the asylum was in ashes. Nearly all the personal property in the building was destroyed.

The Island Hospital, which, as we had occasion to mention about a week ago, had just been separated from the Penitentiary Hospital, of which it was formerly a part, to be appropriated to the treatment of patients afflicted with syphilis and other kindred diseases, was built in 1856-7. Public attention was first called to the building in 1851, when the Legislature had a dinner there and drank so freely that [illegible] have not yet forgotten what [illegible] speeches were made on the occasion. The building was situated on the southern end of the Island, between the new Small-pox Hospital and the Penitentiary. It was probably in a measure owing to the exposed position that it was consumed so quickly. The main building was 75 feet long and 60 feet wide. The two wings, one on each side of the building, occupied by the officers of the Hospital, were each [illegible] feet long and [illegible] feet wide. One of them was occupied exclusively by female patients, and the other was appropriated to the use of diseased persons of the other sex. The Hospital would accommodate about 600 patients. The edifice was three stories high, and was built of stone. The cost of building it was about $50,000. It was clumsily constructed, and it is doubtful whether its destruction by fire has not prevented a more serious calamity. A small building, known as "Mayor Tiemann's Cook-house," adjoining the Hospital, was, with difficulty, saved. The entire loss to the City is about $100,000, and is not covered by insurance.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

When the news of the disaster at Blackwell's Island was known at the Rotunda, the Board of Governors was immediately summoned, and those gentlemen, after short conference, left for the scene, in order to provide temporary and suitable accommodations for the dislodged inmates of the Hospital. His Honor the Mayor, who has been a prominent and active member of the Board during three years past, accompanied the party. It was found that the warden had been active in making the best arrangements in his power. Some of the sufferers had been drafted off to the Workhouse, and others to the Almshouse.

It was decided that sheds should be built immediately, and in two or three weeks the patients will be accommodated in that way. A new hospital is to be erected, which possibly may be completed early in the Summer. It is certain that no time will be lost. There is stone on the spot, and all the available labor of the prisoners will be put in requisition. The building just destroyed was erected in 1846 by order of the Common Council, at an expense of $60,000. It was in many respects an inefficient structure, badly built, too small, and often requiring expensive repairs.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—On Saturday morning, a little before 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a green-house attached to the residence of Mrs. Saml. [illegible], corner of Ninth-street and Eighth-avenue. The fire extended to the dwelling-house, the furniture of which was damaged to the extent of about $1,200—fully insured. A valuable collection of very rare plants was destroyed.

FIRE IN LEWIS-STREET.—On Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, a fire occurred in the basement of the dwelling house No. 116 Lewis-street, occupied by [illegible]. It was soon extinguished. Loss, $50—no insurance.

FIRE IN AVENUE A.—A fire was discovered at 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, by officer Hitchcock, of the Seventeenth Ward, in the cellar of the tenement house No. 209 Avenue A. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.—MARY ANN WILLIAMS an Irish girl, living in Brooklyn, in attempting Friday evening to jump on to one of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry-boats, missed her foothold and fell between the bridge and the guards, fracturing her thigh. She was taken to the City Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

"ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI."—This new dramatization (by Mr. J. F. Poole) of the popular story of this name, lately published in the New-York Sun, is to be presented at Purdy's National Theatre, to-night. Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway, and the full strength of the company appearing in the cast. The grand and gorgeously-beautiful comic pantomime of "Bonbon; or, Aquilon, the Spirit of Air," is to be revived in all its brilliancy; in which all the favorite members of the company will appear, together with the renowned Carlo Family, seven in number. The drama entitled the "Galley Slaves" will also be performed for the last time.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the [illegible] and renders the whole body impure. [illegible] This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and gives vigor to the frame while it purifies the animal fluids.

[Advertisement.]

MORE NOVELTY AT BARNUM'S!—MORE ENTERTAINMENT!—In addition to "The Pioneer Patriot," [illegible] this afternoon, at Barnum's, with the [illegible] Cordelia Howard and her parents in the leading parts. In future all the afternoon performances are to be made as attractive as those of the evening.

[Advertisement.]

$3.—New system, no classes, and great reduction; every pupil individually taught a free and elegant handwriting, at all hours, day or evening, for $3 for 10, or $5 for 20 lessons, and no extra charge.
GOLDSMITH, Nos. 362 and 300 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. [illegible], formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

An Imperial Photograph of the late Bishop [illegible] is on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Copies for sale.

LONG ISLAND.

ANOTHER MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Arrest of the Perpetrators—A Public Meeting Held and a Vigilance Committee Appointed.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. GEORGE H. SIMONSON, of Brooklyn, was attacked by three ruffians at the door of STEPHEN STORY'S saloon, on Pierrepont near Fulton-street, and so badly injured that he died between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

No person but those engaged in the attack, so far as is now known, saw the mortal blow given. Mr. SIMONSON was picked up a few minutes after insensible, and remained in that condition until he died. From different sources we gather the following particulars, which, so far as they go, are believed to be reliable.

Just before the attack Mr. SIMONSON was sitting in the above-named saloon, in company with several of his acquaintances. While he was sitting there five firemen, three of them named PATRICK LALLY, JOSEPH J. MALLON and GEORGE MCGARRY, came in, and called for drinks. As they entered the place LALLY remarked "Here is a nice set of —pots. I would like to take some of them." No reply was made to this, and he in a few minutes said "he could whip any son of a b—— in the house." At this Mr. SIMONSON stepped towards him, and in a conciliatory manner said, "Young man, you ought not to use such language here; there is no one here to whom it applies, nor is there any one here who wishes to fight." These remarks seemed to quiet LALLY, and the persons present drank together, at the invitation of Mr. SIMONSON. In a few minutes LALLY, MALLON and MCGARRY went out—and, shortly after, Mr. SIMONSON, hearing some noise at the door, went out to see what the trouble was. He was next seen, insensible, upon the sidewalk, by Mr. NORRIS, who keeps a livery stable next door to the saloon; he had apparently fallen from the door of the saloon down a flight of six or eight steps to the street. Just at this time the three parties above named were seen to run away, and LALLY'S cap was found near the body of Mr. SIMONSON. The alarm was at once given, when Mr. S. was taken into the saloon, and was subsequently taken on a litter to his residence, on Duffield-street, near Myrtle-avenue. The police of the First Precinct, hearing of the affair, immediately started in pursuit of the offenders. LALLY, who is Assistant-Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, was shortly after arrested in the house of that company. He did not deny the charge made against him, but acknowledged that the cap found was his. He was committed to the cells of the First Precinct. MCGARRY and MALLON were traced to New-York and about 3 o'clock yesterday morning both were found in the house of Hose Company No. 27, on Reade-street. MALLON, who is member of that Company, was at once identified and brought to Brooklyn. MCGARRY was not identified at the time, and he crossed to Brooklyn soon after, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was arrested at a house on Myrtle-avenue, near Division-street.

To get at MCGARRY the officers had to break the door of the house down, and then found him concealed in bed under a woman. MALLON and MCGARRY both say that the fatal blow was given by LALLY. It appears that the three had been traveling together during the afternoon, and just before the murder, went in to examine Engine No. 14, on Pierrepont-street, and then invited two of the members of that Company into the saloon to take a drink. These two men, the moment they got their drinks, left, fearing, as they say, that there might be a disturbance. It is stated that LALLY, on his way to a fire before his arrest, boasted that he had that night "taken" the biggest man in Brooklyn.

The news of this outrage spread rapidly throughout the city, and there was a strong disposition manifested to lynch LALLY. Everything possible was done to save the life of Mr. SIMONSON. He only spoke once, and then cried out, "Help," "Help."

Yesterday morning Coroner CORNING took charge of the body and summoned the following Jury:

F. C. KIRBY, Foreman.

John C. Smith,	Samuel Foster,
Wm. W. Walsh,	John McDonald,
P. Burgess,	T. H. Walsh,
G. Baker,	Charles H. Smith,
J. E. Adams,	Stephen Cahoon.
W. O. Lewis,	

At the request of the Coroner, Drs. G. & A. COCHRAN and BALL, of the Police Department, held a *post mortem* examination. The result of this examination was, that they found that the temporal and other bones were fractured from the frontal bone to the base of the brain. There was a large extravasation of blood arising from the rupture of the meningeal artery. The wound on the inner corner of the left eye extended through to the roof of the mouth—a distance of one and a half inches—breaking in its passage the nasal bones; this wound also exposed the brain. He died from the effects of the extravasated blood and the fracture.

It is supposed that LALLY must have struck deceased with some sharp instrument, as the bone over the left eye, and the nose, clear through to the mouth, are broken, and the inside base of the skull. The wound bled freely; blood flowed from the ears, and a large quantity was thrown from the stomach.

The Coroner's Jury will proceed to take testimony in the case to-day.

So far as is now known, there was no motive whatever for this attack, further than a desire on the part of LALLY to injure somebody.

LALLY is a notorious rowdy, belongs to Engine Co. No. 5, and is one of a gang of rowdies who call themselves the "Forty Acre Crowd." He is about 22 years of age. Only a few weeks ago he beat a man, named PETER BERTINE, on Myrtle-avenue, so severely that he was confined to his house for several weeks. This attack was made without provocation, and yet Mr. BERTINE dares not make a complaint against LALLY, for fear of further violence from him or some of his gang.

GEORGE MCGARRY is another noted rowdy, and belongs to the same fire company and crowd as LALLY. He is only 20 years of age.

JOSEPH J. MALLON is Assistant Foreman of Hose Company No. 27, New-York. His antecedents are not so well known on this side of the river, but his appearance is decidedly against him.

MCGARRY tends bar at GASCOYNE'S, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Raymond-street.

LALLY is a plumber by trade, and works in that department in the Navy-Yard.

MALLON is also a plumber, and works with LALLY in the Navy-Yard.

The deceased was about 44 years old, a butcher by trade, and in 1856 was the American candidate for Sheriff. No man in Brooklyn, probably, had more sincere friends than GEORGE H. SIMONSON, and, as may well be expected, his murder has excited them very much. He was physically a powerful man, but peaceable and affable in his disposition, and was never known to pick a quarrel with any one; on the contrary, by his conciliatory manner he has prevented many disturbances; as a peace-maker he was every where well known, and none believed that he could ever have given any provocation for the attack.

It is stated, but with how much truth we cannot determine, that LALLY owed him a spite for interfering some weeks ago, while he (LALLY) was beating Mr. BERTINE. He leaves behind him a wife and married daughter, upon whom, as well as a numerous circle of acquaintances, this blow falls heavily.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday next.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The announcement of the death of Mr. SIMONSON, yesterday morning, caused the greatest excitement. It found vent, not in threats of violence, but in expressions of grief and sympathy, and a firm determination that the guilty parties should be found and properly punished. During the afternoon a public meeting was suggested, and it was agreed to meet in Gothic Hall at 7 o'clock. At that hour several hundred of the most respectable citizens of Brooklyn assembled.

On motion of Mr. WM. H. WRIGHT, Ex-Mayor HALL was called to the Chair, and RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Mr. HALL then explained the object of the meeting to be to take some measures to ferrit out the assassins of Mr. SIMONSON, bring them to justice, and adopt some means for the protection of citizens from violence on the most public thoroughfares.

A motion was then made to appoint the following gentlemen as a Vigilance Committee to carry out the object of the meeting:

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Wm. Van Brunt,	James K. Leavitt,	Daniel P. Barnard,
Geo. L. Sampson,	Rich. C. Underhill,	John R. Oakley,
James T. Locke,	John P. Rolfe,	Richard Martin,
Andrew Dosendorf,	Winches'r Brittan,	Thomas Jerome.

On motion, Ex-Mayor HALL was added to the Committee.

A motion to attend the funeral of deceased in a body on Tuesday next, and to wear a badge of mourning on the left arm, was carried.

On motion of Mr. SEAMEN, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Committee.

It was understood that the Committee were to present suitable resolutions at the next meeting.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a shed and moulding-room attached to the Phenix Iron Railing Factory, on Court near Congress-street, were destroyed by fire. The building belongs to GEORGE W. STILWELL, and his loss is estimated at $2,000. Insured for $1,500 in the Farmer's Union Company of Athens, Penn.

There were two alarms of fire on Saturday evening, and one last evening, neither of which resulted in loss of property.

BURGLARY.—A house on Oxford-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed by burglars Saturday night of a gold watch, a gold breastpin and other articles of value.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 13.

$10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	101	50	Erie Railroad	28¾
500	do.	102¾	100	do.	28
1,000	Indiana St. 5s	85	50	do. b30	28
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88½	300	do.	27¾
3,000	Virginia 6s	92	50	do.	28
3,000	do.	92	100	do.	27¾
5,000	do.	91½	200	do. s30	27¾
5,000	do. b60	92	50	do. s10	27¾
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	94	50	do.	27¾
20,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	600	do.	27¾
10,000	do. b60	84	100	do. s10	27½
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	79½	150	do. b30	27¾
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	79½	200	do.	27¾
12,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76	84	150	do.	27¾
2,000	Erie RR. 3d mtg. '83	[illegible]	750	do. b3	27¾
4,000	do.	87	15	New-Jersey R. R.	122
2,000	Erie RR. Bds. '75	75	200	Har. R. R. Pref. b60	36
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	58½	40	do.	31
10,000	Hud. Riv. RR. 3d M.	59	100	Reading R. R.	55½
1,000	Hud. Riv. Con. Bds.	54	200	do.	55¾
7,000	Har. RR. 1st Mtg.	83	300	do.	55¾
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct.		50	do.	55¾
	1st M. S F. C. Bs.	86½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R. b30	65
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	85	20	do.	64¾
3,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	41	50	do.	64¾
1,000	I. C. & M. L. G. bs.	30	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	22
7,000	do.	30	10	M. So. & N. I. pr. bs.	[illegible]
4,000	do.	30	75	do.	[illegible]
1,000	G. & C. 1st mtge.	83	75	Panama R. R.	100¾
2	Bank of New-York	100	50	do.	100
125	P. M. Stmp. Co.	57½	50	do.	100
[illegible]	do. b60	58	50	do.	100
75	Merchants' Bank	110½	5	do.	100
20	Bank of Commerce	100½	11	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	85
20	Chatham Bank	97½	30	do.	85
5	Commonwealth B'k	90	20	Gal. & Ch. R. R. b30	83½
5	Imp. & T. Bank	95	350	do.	83
17	Continental Bank	90	100	do.	83
100	Gal. Fire Ins. Co.	60	50	do.	83
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	112½	50	do. b30	[illegible]
25	do.	113	50	do.	[illegible]
5	do.	112½	100	C. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Penn. C. Co. ex-div	80	100	do.	44
100	Cumberland C. Co.	20	100	do. s10	44
50	do.	20	100	do.	44½
200	N. Y. C. R. R. b30	84	7	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	73
50	do.	83¾	100	do.	[illegible]
40	do.	83¾	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do. b60	83¾	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do. opg	83¾	100	do. b3	[illegible]
250	do.	83¾	115	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	83¾	100	do.	[illegible]
110	Hudson River R. R.	28	100	do. s30	[illegible]
50	do.	28	100	do.	[illegible]
50	Harlem Railroad	14	500	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	11
10	do.	13½	110	do.	11
50	do. b10	13½	50	do. s10	11½
150	do.	13¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R. b30	53

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	10	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	58
10,000	do. b45	83¾	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	28
5,000	do.	83¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	73½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	86	100	do. b60	73¾
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	110	100	do. b10	73½
300	Canton Co. b30	22	100	do.	73¾
100	do. b60	22½	1000	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	44½
100	Cum. Coal Co.	21	200	Harlem R. R.	13¾
50	do.	20¾	100	do.	13¾
100	do. b30	21	100	do.	13¾
250	Har. R. R. Pref.	31	200	Reading R. R.	55¾
50	do.	31	300	do. b30	55¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	83¾	200	do.	55¾
100	do. b60	84¾	100	do.	55¾
150	do. 1 day af. opg	83¾	13	C. B. & Quin. R. R. b10	75
6	do.	84	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	65
200	Erie Railroad	27½	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	22½
100	do. b3	28	150	La Crosse & M. R. R.	11¾
475	do.	27¾	10	do.	11½
550	do. b3	28	500	do. s10	11¾
25	do. b10	28¾			

RECORDED SALES AT AUCTION.

$30,000	Missouri 6s	Flat 83¼@83¾
$51,000	Missouri 6s	Flat 83¼@83¾
$605	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	91
$50	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	78
$320	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852	70
$610	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	60
$30	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854	48½
$5,000	Mason Co., Ill., 8 ⅌ cent. Int. add.	52½@55
$4,000	St. Louis County, 6 ⅌ cent. bds. Int. add.	85
$5,000	St. Louis City 6 ⅌ cent. m. bds. Int. add.	75
$7,000	T. H. Alton & St. Louis R. R. 8s. Int. add.	30½
$5,000	Illinois Central R. R. Construc'n. Int. add.	95
$1,000	Peoria and Oquawka R. R. 8s. Int. add.	60
$2,000	Missouri 6s. Int. add.	83¾
$1,000	California 7s. Int. add.	80
$3,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s. Int. add.	38
$620	Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857	52
135 shares	Third-avenue R. R.	95½
100 shares	Oriental Bank	95¼
20 shares	Home Fire Ins. Co.	145@140
51 shares	Continental Fire Ins. Co.	100
40 shares	Security Fire Ins. Co.	106
20 shares	Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.	86½
10 shares	American Exchange Bank	102½
10 shares	Metropolitan Bank	102¾
50 shares	Phenix Bank	105½
10 shares	Irving Bank	95¾
10 shares	Ocean Bank	60
30 shares	Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	100½@100¾
21 shares	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	96
40 shares	Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	58
100 shares	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co.	11

MONDAY, Feb. 15—A. M.

The California mail and treasure packet of Jan. 20 arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, delivering, by manifest, $1,348,507 in bullion. In addition to this sum the steamer on the Pacific side brought down to the Isthmus of Panama $569,931 for England direct. The same packet, last year, brought $1,097,907 for New-York, $102,000 for New-Orleans, and $323,101 for England direct. The production at the mines goes on satisfactorily, and the present mail assures a little more activity, particularly in Breadstuffs, in the San Francisco market. The papers also advise the final sanction of the Courts to the mode of adjusting the public debt, and a highly encouraging condition of the finances of the State. The new Treasurer entered upon his office in January with a balance paid over by his predecessor of $450,000 being the surplus revenue of the single year 1857, over and above the expenditures of the State. The adjustment of the Public Debt, as now legalized, will amount to about $3,900,000. All the old Bonds of the State must be surrendered to the authorities at Sacramento before 1st of January, 1859, or, under the terms of the law, they become *null*, as an issue made without proper constitutional authority. The taxables of the State during the past year were from $113,000,000 to $131,000,000. The principal of the Public Debt is made less than 3 ⅌ cent. of the taxables, and cannot be increased without an amendment to the Constitution.

The very irregular receipt and long delay of news from England the past week, created some little pause in the activity and buoyancy of State and other dividend-paying stocks, usually influenced by foreign news. But prices for all these were steadily maintained, while the general list continued to the close on Saturday both improved in prices, and speculative in temper. The overdue dispatches from the *Niagara* at Halifax will probably be received in time for this morning's edition of our paper. The latest advices from London to the hour of writing this report are by the *North Star* from Southampton, to Wednesday, January 27. Increased firmness is noted in the market for American and Canadian securities. Sales of Illinois Central at 96, closing 97. Sales of New-York Central 8 ⅌ cents. at 89½; New-York Central 6s held for 86 and the 7s for 94 ⅌ cent. The shares held fo 78 ⅌ cent. which is a further rise of 2 ⅌ cent. in the pretensions of holders. The Erie shares continue to be quoted at 18@22; the Bonds of 1883 74@76 ⅌ cent. The English Funds the same as quoted by the *Indian*. Money abundant and the Bank still accumulating Gold.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week is the lightest in the General Merchandise import recorded for a long time; the entries being only $569,737. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the total importation of the week is only $2,028,900 against $7,942,070 the corresponding week last year. The falling off since the current Treasury year set in on July 1, now reaches $21,445,510, nearly the whole deficit or $20,434,596, having occurred since the 1st January. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week past amounted to $965,156 against $1,074,202 same week last year. The direct export of Specie during the week was $48,850, against $48,216 same week last year; and *via* Boston $200,000, against same sum in that direction the corresponding week last season. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $3,384,773 against $3,166,787 at the close of the previous week. The Bank reserve at the beginning of the week was on a falling average, and as the California remittance will count but one day in the average to be made up this afternoon, the probability is the official showing will be something under thirty millions of dollars, but with thirty-one millions really in bank this morning. The average on the last statement was $30,-452,949. The export demand for Bullion this week is not expected to equal more than half the sum sent forward by the last direct Cunarder, and, from the present look of Foreign Bills, which have fallen a fraction below the full Specie point, the engagements for the *Arabia* on Wednesday may not exceed a million of dollars. The market for Money keeps easy, and comparatively cheap, particularly on demand loan and for prime short paper. There is some improvement in two or three branches of general trade, which is creating a little more fresh paper than was offering in January, but the amount scarcely equals the old engagements in other branches now running off. The Dry Goods people complain of a greatly diminished and very partially distributed demand for the Spring trade, though the received scale of importation shows that no other calculation was made by dealers in Foreign fabrics.

From the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published some days ago, it will be found that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st January ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$109,949,000
Add two weeks in Feb. '58	4,242,801
Total since July 1	$114,191,801
To same date last Treasury year	135,637,311
Decreased Importation this year	$21,445,510

The same tables show that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, ending Jan. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but excluding Specie, amounted to

to	$39,382,000
Add two weeks in February	2,312,472
Total since July 1 to date	$41,694,472
Against same time last Treasury year	50,387,548
Decreased Export Produce this year	$8,693,166

The same tables show for the seven months of the current Treasury year to Jan. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to

ed to	$26,767,000
Add two weeks in February	2,977,120
Total since July 1 to date	$29,694,120
Against same time last Treasury year	24,795,028
Increased Export Gold to date	$4,899,092

The receipts of Bullion from California, and of Foreign Gold from abroad, at this port, since 1st July.

Amount to	$29,794,976
Against same time 1857	26,388,483
Increased receipts of Gold	$3,406,493

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Feb. 6.	Feb. 13.		Feb. 6.	Feb. 13.
N. Y. Central	81¼	@ 83¾	Cumberland	19¾	@21
Erie	24⅝	@ 28	La Crosse	10⅝	@11¾
Missouris	82¾	@ 83¾	Eries of '83	81	@88
Galena	81	@ 87	Eries of '71	50	@58½
Reading	57⅞	@ 55¾	Eries of '75	61	@75
Rock Island	69⅝	@ 73½	Californias	79	@79½
Panama	95	@100¾	Mich. C. 8 ⅌ cts.	86	@86¼
Pacific Mail	51	@ 58	La Crosse L. Gt.	40	@38
Ill. Central	97⅜	@ 97½	Harlem	9½	@13¾
Ill. Cen. Bonds	85	@ 85	M. Southern	20	@22½

A large speculative business was done throughout the week, the circle of dealers having been considerably enlarged by outside orders to the regular commission brokers. The foregoing table is a fair index to the general upward course of the market. At one time Galena shares touched 88 ⅌ cent.; Panama, 102½; Cumberland, 23; La Crosse, 12⅞, and Harlem 17. They severally left off on Saturday as quoted by the right-hand figure. The recent decline in Reading is mainly attributed to the inactivity of the stock in Philadelphia, and this in turn is ascribed to the dull prospect of the coal trade in the Schuylkill region. The general market closed firm, with a strong movement in Erie and New-York Central shares at the extreme advances.

We intimated, some days since, that the old Domestic Exchange and Stock house of CLARK, DODGE & Co. would resume business in a few days. The announcement of the firm, to this effect, appears on our advertising page this morning. The resumption of the St. Louis house is also announced. Both concerns were compelled to the suspension of prompt payments on the 3d October last, since when they have adjusted in full an aggregate liability, for their own and the account of their correspondents, of nearly five million dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises as follows for the exchange in gold of $5,000,000 for Treasury Bills, at the lowest rate of interest proposed for. No combination or conditional bid will be considered, and no fractional rate per cent. other than halves and quarters will be recognized. The awards to be made on the 15th March, by which time the present issue of $6,000,000 in 3 ⅌ cents. will probably be nearly exhausted:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this department until the 15th day of March proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The Treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rates of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest, without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 15th day of March.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of Treasury.

We understand that a portion of the Savings Deposits in Bank have been carrying as much as 4 ⅌ cent. interest, although most of the Banks profess to allow no interest on deposits to their dealers generally. We do not know that the 4 ⅌ cent. exception was purposely made or continued to some of the Savings Institutions to defeat the employment of 3 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bills, but this purpose having been at last partially attained, we hear that the Savings offices are notified that no more than 3 ⅌ cent. will be allowed at Bank after a certain date!

ILLINOIS CENTRAL, JANUARY, 1858.

Acres Cons'n Lands sold	4,171.44 for	$54,086 18
Acres Free Lands sold	880.00 for	11,156 20
Total during month	5,051.44 for	$65,242 38
To wh. add T'n L't sales		1,319.80
Total of all		$66,562 18
Acres s'd since Jan. 1, '58	5,051.44 for	$66,562 18
Acres sold previously	1,200,933.78 for	15,311,446 40
Total	1,205,985.22	$15,378,008 58
Const'n B'ds canceled in January, 1858	$32,000	
Const'n B's canc'd prev.	542,500—	$574,500
Fr. L'd B'ds canceled in January, 1858	2,000	
Fr. L'd B's canceled prev.	66,000—	68,000
Total Bonds canceled up to Feb. 1, 1858		$642,500
Traffic receipts in January, 1858		$127,861 27
Traffic receipts in January, 1857		150,040 84

The adjourned meeting of the Bond and Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad will be held at the Astor House at 1 o'clock to-day.

The following is the statement of the New-Orleans Banks to Feb. 6. It will be noticed that the Specie line now exceeds eleven millions dollars:

San Francisco Markets.

From the Shipping Register, Jan. 20.

Just prior to the departure of last steamer, a telegraphic dispatch from Sacramento announced that the Supreme Court were unanimous in the opinion that the affirmative vote of the people at the last election legalized the State debt, and, without doubt, a large advance in the market value of the Bonds took place on the reception of the news at the East. We are happy to say that the State finances are now in a more prosperous condition than on any former occasion, there being upwards of $450,000 in the Treasury. In 1855 and 1856 the expenditures exceeded the receipts $581,000, while in 1857 the excess of receipts was $462,430. This gratifying result has been brought about mainly by retrenching the expenses of carrying on the Government. The amount of State debt which is authorized to be funded is $3,702,365; but other claims, which will probably be allowed, will make the amount about $3,900,000. The total amount of taxable property in the State in 1857 was $131,806,209, showing an increase of $18,349,000 upon the assessment of 1856. The United States Branch Mint in this city closes on the 20th inst. for the purpose of putting in new boilers. The demand for Money during the past fortnight has been moderate. Loans upon merchandise security are negotiable at 2@2½, and good paper at 2½@3 ⅌ cent. ⅌ month. Thus far there has been no pressing inquiry for bars, but the probabilities are that 880 fine will be salable to-morrow at about par. The receipts of Gold Dust exhibit no material change. In Stocks there has been no business done worth noting since last mail. We append our usual list, which has been completely revised.

The past fortnight has been marked by a speculative movement in breadstuffs, the effect of which, thus far, has been an advance in values of fully $1 50 ⅌ bbl. for flour, and 60c. ⅌ bushel for wheat. It is a singular fact, that notwithstanding the steady appreciation in prices since the time when the farmers began to market last season's crop, there was nothing attempted of a speculative character, until both flour and wheat were worth nearly double the values which were ruling at the incoming of the harvest of 1857. Evidently, the experience derived from all former speculations in breadstuffs had inspired a wholesome caution, or the parties engaged in the present movement would not have delayed so long before commencing operations.

When we speak of a speculation in breadstuffs, however, we must not be understood as saying that the stock here and in the State is now controlled by the parties operating, for such is far from being the case. Purchases of both flour and wheat, it is true, have been made to a considerable extent in this city and in the principal towns in the interior, but we believe that the farmers are still the largest holders, and that the receipts from the country from now until harvest will prove it. At the same time it is not to be denied that the present indications are that the supplies remaining throughout the State, together with what we are likely to receive from Oregon, will not more than suffice, if they do not fall short of our requirements for consumption until the advent of another harvest.

From the Bulletin.

Although the transactions in imported goods since last mail have been larger than they were during the closing fortnight of last year, yet business generally has shown little steadiness or uniformity, and the market, with respect to a few leading articles only, has reacted from the depressed condition which we were obliged to note as existing through the whole of December.

The jobbers commenced the year with very light stocks, and since then a somewhat better demand (but at no time active) from the country, has obliged them to come into the market for some descriptions of Groceries and Provisions, but their purchases, it must be remarked, have been in steady conformity with the actual wants of their customers, and hence, it has been with extreme difficulty that holders of the most desirable articles have succeeded in getting even a small advance upon previous quotations.

Money is still scarce with the interior traders, and will continue so until the miners generally get to work in the dry diggings, which they have not been enabled thus far to do but partially with the quantity of water which has fallen this season, although that is in excess of what fell up to this time last year. We are happy to say that the indications of a prosperous year for the miners and farmers were never, at this period, more flattering than now. *There is every reason to believe that more gold will be extracted from the earth in 1858 than in any former year*, and beyond doubt, if the yield be an average one, crops this season will be double the quantity harvested in any preceding year. While the future is full of hope for the leading industrial classes of the State, it is seriously to be apprehended that the mercantile interests of our city are destined to experience another year of depression—such as the last one was. The latest advices at hand from New-York and Boston represent great activity in shipments hither, which, if continued up to this time, will place us in receipt of such excessive quantities of goods for the Spring trade that nothing like covering prices can be got for them. We spoke earnestly upon this subject in our last report, and we trust that the warning we then gave our Eastern friends will not have been unheeded.

The arrivals since our last review was written have been the frigate *Bird*, from Philadelphia; the *Golden Rule*, from Boston; the *Martha*, from Liverpool; the *Wacousta*, from London; the *Musta Pacha*, from Bordeaux, with assorted cargoes; and the *Vaquero*, from Australia, with some small parcels of American Provisions and Dry Goods.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending Feb. 12 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$15,984	Molasses	$20,730
Coffee	24,333	Hemp	39,689
Linseed	33,479	Other Articles	167,062
Total			$365,371
Corresponding week 1857			2,096,619
Decrease			$1,730,248

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

BREADSTUFFS are very dull. FLOUR in but little demand for export, and the receipts are very large. PROVISIONS unchanged, with moderate sales. WHEAT is in but little inquiry, and prices are weak. CORN—more buyers than sellers. Yellow, 58c.@58½c. QUERCITRON BARK has advanced; sales at $29. WHISKY firm, at 21c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. Superfine $4 50, but some can be bought at $4 37. WHEAT—receipts light. Red Wheat $1@$1 06; white $1 10@$1 25. A lot of very choice bought at $1 35. CORN—white and yellow 55c.@56c. WHISKY firm at 21¼c.@22c. PROVISIONS very buoyant. BACON, on the spot, 7¼c.@7¾c. Shoulders 6¼c.@6½c; bulk Meat, Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. MESS PORK $16.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day 3,000 bales. SUGAR firm. Flour firm. MESS PORK held at $16 25. STERLING EXCHANGE, 107¾@108¼. Exchange on New-York, ¾ ⅌ cent. discount to par.

The decreased receipts of COTTON at all Southern ports were incorrectly stated in the New-Orleans dispatch, published this morning. They should have been 503,500 bales, and the stock in port 381,000.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Stocks are active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87¼; Reading Railroad, 28; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 27

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 6
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 6
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 10
America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 13

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Philadelphia	New-York	Havana	Feb. 17
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Feb. 20
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 5

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—William Clark, W. L. Drummond, [illegible] — and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—A. C. Force, [illegible]

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—George Collins, J. [illegible] — and 7 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star from Bremen, Havre and Southampton—[illegible]

Spaulding, [illegible] — total 128.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... [illegible] | Sun sets.... [illegible] | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. [illegible] | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Connelly, Havre Jan. 26, and Cowes 27th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance. Has experienced strong westerly gales with high seas the entire passage. [illegible]

Steamship Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. [illegible]

[illegible]

WIND—At sunset W. N. W., clear.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Disasters, &c.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 14—Arr. [illegible]

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 14—Arr. [illegible]

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.]

Arrived at Liverpool—Jan. 27, [illegible]

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 9, lat. 38 21, lon. 73 40, bark Faith, Kenny, of and from Portland for Matanzas—all well.

Foreign Ports.

At Havre, Jan. 26, [illegible]

[illegible]

A FREE COURSE OF 36 LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway. The only expense for the whole course of 36 lessons is the Instruction Book, $1. The lessons are given every THURSDAY EVENING from 8 to 9 o'clock.
N. B.—To avoid the crowd of last Thursday evening at the ticket office, persons wishing to join the class are requested to come in the day to take their tickets and books. One ticket and one book will only admit one person.